EVENING EDITION

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6 BRITONS CONVICTED FOR SPY ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT

1 Other Person Without Nationality Sentenced for Action Against Japan, Germany

ARRESTED ON DECEMBER 8

Court Martial Pronounces Imprisonment From 18 Months To Five Years

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 2.—Six Britons, including William James Gande, Chief of the Shanghai Branch of the Wartime Economic Department of a certain country, and another person without nationality, who were arrested by the Japanese Gendarmes here simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, have been found guilty by court martial and sentenced.

As a result of examinations of these persons since their arrest, it was found that they had conducted espionage against Japan and Germany, and therefore were committed for trial by court martial late in February on a charge of violating the military regulations and disturbing peace and order.

Their names and sentences follow:

William James Gande, Briton, 56, manager of the Gande and Price Company, and former Vice-Chief of the Volunteer Police Force of the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement, sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Joseph Fone Brister, Briton, 56, manager of the Ilbert and Company in the Liberty Apartments, sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

John Kenneth Brand, Briton, 53, manager of a foreign trade company, sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

Sydney Chilton Riggs, Briton, 50, baggage inspector in the French Concession, sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

George Duncan Jack, Briton, 56, manager of an insurance company in the Hamilton House in the International Settlement, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

William George Clarke, Briton, 68, head of the Clarke Detective Agency and former official of the Shanghai Municipal Council, still detained on account of illness.

Edward Leopold Ellas, who has no nationality, 42, stock broker and former special policeman of the Shanghai Municipal Council sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

'BIG FAMILY' MOVEMENT LAUNCHED BY THAILAND

Wife of Premier Heads Organization Dedicated to Increase In Offspring

The Thai Government is pushing a "population increase movement," and an organization established for this particular purpose has started carrying out the plan, according to a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Bangkok.

Since the start of the current war, the Thai Government, realizing the importance of manpower, has actively been engaged in increasing the population.

An organization for encouraging big families was established with Madame Pibula Songgram, as president.

Meanwhile, 50,000 Bahts have recently been collected to finance the movement. As the first step, the organization has decided to select qualified big families and to give highest education to one of the sons or daughters of these families under the organization's management.

The first family selected was that of Mr. and Mrs. Pan Kannipan, living in a town near Bangkok. They have six sons and 11 daughters. It is said that the father and mother are also members of big families.

Moreover, Mrs. Pan is expecting another baby this coming autumn. The happy father often finds it difficult to remember the names of his sons and daughters.

U.S. CONSULS TO DEPART

Allison Leaves for Yokohama—Phipps Reaches Japan

John Allison, United States Consul at Osaka and two other Americans left Osaka at 9:30 a.m. this morning for Yokohama, it is reported by Domei.

British and American residents in Chosen totaling 98 including British Consul-General at Keijo G. H. Phipps, who reached Shimonoseki recently, left for Kobe at 7 p.m. yesterday, it is also reported by Domei.

Victim of Navy Air Units

Buffeted by squalls and rolling wave, and seared by the tropical sun, the lonely hulk of an enemy merchantman finds its last anchorage on a beach in Japanese occupied territory, after meeting its doom at the hands of a Japanese Navy aircraft squadron. (Passed by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

Counter-Blockade Against Allied Camp Held Feature of Second Stage of War

With the mounting losses of American transports due to the activities of Axis submarines and the natural resources in the southern regions now denied to the United States, Uncle Sam is now keenly feeling the effects of the Japanese blockade against him, says the latest issue of the International Economic Weekly.

"With Burma now under its control and the glorious victory attained by Japan in the Battle of the Coral Sea, it is now in a position to wield the Achilles' spear against Chungking, India, Australia and even against the United States, either to kill or to save.

"Chiang Kai-shek is now trembling before the impending Japanese onslaught in Yunnan Province. Churchill is fearing the advance of Japanese troops into India, while John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, is shuddering before the imminent attack of the Japanese. On the other hand, Roosevelt is getting nervously cautious over the possibility of a Japanese attack upon Alaska, the Hawaiian Group and even on his homeland.

Table Now Turned

"The War of Greater East Asia has now entered the second stage of effecting a counter-blockade against the Anglo-American camp after the first stage of breaking up the ring of encirclement around Japan, while our Allies, Germany and Italy, are also devoting their energies in carrying out an effective counter-blockade against Britain and the United States. The Atlantic, Pacific and the Indian Oceans, as well as the Mediterranean and the Caribbean Seas have now become 'Seas of Death' to Britain and the United States.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and up to May 10, Japanese submarines had already offered 444,000 tons of enemy merchantmen to Mars, while Germany claims that a total of over 16,000,000 tons enemy merchantmen have been sunk, and it appears that German submarines are sinking an average of 500,000 tons of enemy transports since January.

"In these circumstances, it is to be taken for granted that both Britain and the United States are faced with a keen shortage of bottoms. The total output of transports of both Britain and the United States put together does not exceed 100,000 tons per month, and with the progress of the counter-blockade on the part of the Axis Powers, the increase of American aid to Britain and the Chiang regime on the basis of the Lease-Lend Act is bound to prove only a hollow promise.

"According to the announcement made by the German High Command of May 15 the total number of American transports sunk by German submarines since the participation of the United States in the second World War has reached 280 ships or 1,103,400 tons and that of oil tankers to 105 tankers or 854,100 tons.

U.S. Ship Lack Seen

"In 1941, the United States had 112 ocean-going passenger boats or 748,853 tons, 577 freighters or 3,506,516 tons and 347 oil tankers or 2,559,935 tons, aggregating, in all, 6,815,304 tons, and it is easy to imagine from these figures how telling was the blow dealt by the Axis Powers against the United States' shipping. Hence, the United States must now be suffering from a keen shortage of bottoms even for getting her own supplies from abroad, not to speak of sending aid-Britain or aid-Chiang materials.

"The United States which is considered to be the largest oil producing country in the world has been compelled to enforce a quota system for gasoline since May 13 in 17 of her states, and the root cause of this is attributed to a shortage of oil tankers.

"It may also be mentioned that prior to the outbreak of the current World War, 73 per cent of its oil transportation was dependent upon pipe lines, 3 per cent on railways and 24 per cent on oil tankers.

"With the shortage of oil tankers now experienced, the United States is now considering the question of extending the pipe lines to the eastern coastal states but owing to geographical obstacles, such as the

(Continued on Page 2)

ECONOMIC PACT LIKELY FOR REICH AND TURKEY

Negotiations for German Loan Of 10,000,000 Marks Reported Successful

An understanding has been reached between Germany and Turkey by which the Reich is to extend credit to the latter to the tune of 10,000,00 Marks and an economic treaty to this end was expected to be signed, Tuesday, a dispatch from Berlin to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reports, according to Domei.

Negotiations for the extension of the credit by Germany to Turkey had been going on since 1939 but had been deadlocked in the meantime. The conclusion of the treaty will serve greatly to tighten the relations between the two countries, although details of the treaty are still unavailable.

Count Sakai Sees Hoshino

Count Tadamasa Sakai, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, calling on Naoki Hoshino, Chief-Secretary to the Premier at the Premier's official residence, conferred with him at 12:20 p.m. Tuesday, reports Domei.

BERLIN PRAISES POLICY OF ARGENTINA AND CHILE

Neutral Stand Shows Both Nations Not Hoodwinked by U.S.—Denounces Mexico

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 31.—Wilhelmstrasse quarters have been taking notice of the statement of Argentina's Vice-President Ramun S. Castillo dealing with Argentine's attitude concerning the present international situation.

It was declared that Argentina like Chile was one of the few States which had maintained their freedom and independence vis-a-vis President Roosevelt's pressure.

Mexico, on the other hand, had succumbed to this pressure although Mexico's declaration of war, so the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, could be compared to a sparrow interfering in a fight between an elephant and a tiger.

It was, furthermore, stated that an official declaration of war by Mexico had not yet been received in Berlin up to Saturday noon.

WAR LOSS EXCUSES BY U.S. UNBELIEVED

Even Americans Admitting Blame, Says Spokesman Hori, At Press Conference

The continued pretense of the United States Government that it was caught unawares, every time it suffers a defeat at the hands of Japan, can no longer deceive impartial observers, and even noted American writers have admitted that America has only herself to blame for its defeats, declared Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday. The text of Mr. Hori's announcement follows:

Whenever there is defeat in the Pacific—and as a matter of fact, there has been continuous defeats and not a single victory—it has become the habit of American propagandists to cover these defeats by such excuses as:

"Japan's Surprise Attack."
"Treacherous Stab in the Back."
"The War Caught Us Unawares."

Have the American Government been so passionately peaceminded and unprepared as they pretend to have been? Far from it. Politically speaking, for the past four years after the outbreak of the China Affair the U.S. have actually waged war against Japan.

What do the foreign various measures which were adopted by the U.S. Government mean?

First: The giving of military aid and loans to the enemy of Japan, the Chungking regime.

Second: The abrogation of the Commercial Treaty with Japan.

Third: The clamping of embargoes on shipments to Japan.

Fourth: The instigation of worldwide boycotts of Japanese goods.

Fifth: The freezing of Japanese assets in America.

Sixth: The flat refusal even to consider the Japanese minimum query regarding her national existence. Are they not all tantamount to war action?

From the military standpoint they were also preparing for the war. The report of the Special Committee Commission of Inquiry of the Pearl Harbor debacle, headed by Judge Owen Roberts, revealed that as early as January 1941, the Secretary of Navy advised the Secretary of War to perfect the preparations at Pearl Harbor in case of Japanese attack.

The report furthermore reveals that on October 26, November 24 and 27, special word was sent from

(Continued on Page 2)

Chiang Kai-shek Cries For More Munitions From United States

General Chiang Kai-shek, driven to desperation by the absolute control of the Burma Route and the Chekiang sector by the Japanese Forces as well as by the more recent fall of the Chungking fapi, cryingly begged the United States for more help in his radio appeal on May 21, reports the Hochi, quoting its Shanghai dispatch. "Chungking will be able to produce ten times the results it is getting if Washington will provide 10 per cent of the munitions that America now makes," he said. "Spirit alone can accomplish little. We want more modern war supplies."

BIG TOLL SUFFERED BY BRITISH RAIDERS; 59 CRASH IN 2 DAYS

R.A.F. Efforts Over German Terrain Meet With Severe Plane Losses

SUCCESS IN N. AFRICA

Axis Troops Annihilate British Formation—3,000 Prisoners Said Taken

Domei

BERLIN, June 2.—A total of 40 enemy planes were shot down by German fighters and naval artillery during the British raid on Duisburg, and Oberhausen, in western Germany, and an additional 19 planes were brought down over the coast of occupied western territories and Cologne, bringing the total to 59 British machines shot down within the last two days, the High Command announced today.

During the Stuka attacks on Jokonga and Murmansk, a medium-sized enemy freighter was badly damaged, and its loss is certain. Major-General Gordanjansky, commander of the Soviet 6th army, was killed during the Kharkov battle, the announcement added.

On the North African front, combined German and Italian forces have attacked a strongly fortified enemy position and a British formation was encircled and annihilated, 3,000 prisoners were captured, including one Brigadier-General, the communique added.

On May 31 and June 1, 101 enemy tanks, 124 guns, and large quantities of war materials were either destroyed or captured, it was said.

Yesterday, strong German bomber and Stuka formations, operating on the North African front attacked concentrations of British panzers and columns lorries.

Simultaneously, German air units attacked British airfields on the Egyptian border, the communique added.

More Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—The United States Department of Navy on June 1 announced that a small-size British merchant ship and a middle-type U.S. merchantman were torpedoed and sunk in Atlantic waters, according to an Associated Press report from Washington.

Superiority Claimed

Domei

BERLIN, June 1.—Undeniable Axis superiority on land, sea and in the air is the mute but impressive conclusion which figures show in a survey of the latest Axis gains in North Africa, on the eastern front and in the Atlantic Ocean, according to the German News Agency which quotes information received from German military authorities.

War trophies falling into the hands of the German-Italian forces coupled with enemy military supplies destroyed in their recent operations in the North African front far exceed those captured in the Agedabia battle on the Cyrenaica front during the six day period of last January 21 to 27, it was said.

Facts lend credence to the statement that the German-Italian air might is by far superior to the British, the German News Agency said, pointing out that during the two days of May 30 and 31 the British Royal Air Force lost 42 planes.

In the British bombing of Cologne, on the night of May 31, moreover, the British Air Force lost 44 planes, it was added.

The overwhelming edge maintained by the Axis forces on the sea, likewise, is substantiated by the figure, 17,784,353 tons, representing the total shipping lost by the Anglo-Americans since the outbreak of the war—a figure more impressive when compared to 14,108,268 tons, or the total registered shipping of the United Kingdom.

Since embarking on their brisk submarine activity in the Atlantic Ocean, German U-boats have sunk a total of 350 ships aggregating 2,237,300 tons, the German News Agency concluded.

MONUMENT IN HONGKONG

Erected in Honor of Soldier's Who Died Due to Injuries

Domei

HONGKONG, June 2.—Marking completion of the new war monument dedicated to the Japanese war heroes who died here due to their injuries, the local army hospital, yesterday morning, sponsored a memorial service in honor of the fallen Japanese servicemen and an unveiling ceremony of the new structure.

The monument has been built on a height behind the army hospital by the authorities for the peaceful repose of the spirit of the fallen Japanese.

BRILLIANT DRIVES LAUNCHED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN CHINA; BATTLE FOR CHUCHOW NEARS

Yinchanyao Captured—Neighboring Areas Are Air-Raided

CHEKIANG WAR ACTIVE

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 2.—Japanese Forces, driving northward along the Hankow-Canton Railway, at 10 a.m. today captured Yinchanyao, strategic point along the railway.

Other Japanese units, meantime, which yesterday began an offensive against Hwahsien, 40 kilometers northwest of Canton, annihilated 300 Chungking troops.

Japanese warplanes, cooperating with land forces, effectively bombarded Tsingyuan, 20 kilometers north of Yinchanyao.

Cross Tehkwei River

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 2.—The Japanese vanguard, which reached the left banks of the Tehkwei River yesterday morning, at 1 p.m. today succeeded in crossing the river.

Meantime, other Japanese units this morning crushed enemy resistance on the heights, about 60 kilometers to the west of Tsungfa, it was said.

Chuchow Threatened

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 2.—Advancing along the Ku River, in western Chekiang Province, Japanese Forces this evening reached a point 10 kilometers east of Chuchow, in central Chekiang Province, and a severe battle is inevitable between the Japanese and Chungking forces of six or seven divisions in strength in the border region between Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces.

Air Raids Made

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE, June 2.—Crack Japanese Army planes this morning raided Yushan, Kiangshan, Shangyao, and Tsaotou, all important points on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, blasting barracks and other military installations.

This afternoon, Army planes carried out fierce raids on Suian, Kaihwa and Changshan, inflicting heavy damages on enemy positions.

Chungking's military trains on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway were subjected to particularly heavy bombardments by the Japanese air raiders.

All Japanese planes returned to their base.

Navy Forces Active

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 2.—Powerful Japanese Naval Forces occupied the walled town of Yuwan, on Yuwan Island, on the eastern coast of Chekiang Province, at 4 p.m. Saturday and completed their mopping up operations against remnants on the island the following day, it was announced at 4 p.m. today by the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China waters.

The Japanese Naval Forces launched operations in the Huimen, Taichow and Wenchow areas late in May, while another naval unit of the Japanese Fleet in South China waters completely occupied Chwanshi Island, on the southeastern coast of Chekiang Province, the announcement added.

Lunghai Traffic Blocked

Traffic on the Lunghai Railway was paralyzed in the small hours of Sunday when Japanese units raided and completely demolished an enemy train speeding in the direction of Loyang, in Honan Province, an Asahi correspondent reported here from the Shansi front, states Domei.

In their eastward drive along the Lunghai Railway line, the Japanese Takeda and Takahashi detachments, braving torrential rain, raided and concentrated gunfire on the enemy train at a point to the east of Tungkwan, on the southern bank of the Yellow River, in Shensi Province, and wrecked it.

Premier Tojo Is Host

Surrounded by members of the Special Mission from Nanking, Premier Hideki Tojo poses with Dr. Chu Min-i, leader of the party, at the Premier's official residence, where a banquet was held, last evening, in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Foreign Newsmen in Hongkong Impressed By Japanese Might; Treatment Is Lauded

The Imperial Army is not only the strongest in the world but also the most strictly disciplined, according to American and British newspapermen interned in Hongkong when interviewed by the Japanese press recently, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in his dispatch from Hongkong dated Tuesday.

The foreign newspaper men interviewed were C. C. Baxter, chief of the Hongkong branch of United Press, V. Mysling, chief of the Hongkong branch of Associated Press, R. C. Wilson, chief of the Manila branch of United Press and others. The conversation exchanged between them and the Japanese press follow:

Question: What is your impression on the strength of the Imperial Army?

Answer: We were all surprised by the strict discipline maintained in the Japanese Army. The same thing can be said of each soldier of the Imperial Army.

Question: What is your view of the current war?

Answer: So long as misunderstanding remains, it would be difficult to suspend hostilities. To clear up the misunderstanding among the warring nations, exchange of news by means of radio is one means. But more important will be a task of we newspapermen. Our scope of activities should be more widened in the future.

Question: Is President Roosevelt popular in America as ever? Will it be possible for him to be elected for the fourth time?

Answer: We cannot say that President Roosevelt is popular. He succeeded in becoming president three times, but it would be difficult for him to succeed again. As a whole, American statesmen are not well versed in international matters and accordingly they cannot keep up with the times.

Question: What do you think of the future of the British Empire?

Answer: As seen in the case of the Roman Empire, it would be impossible for the British Empire to lord over the world eternally. The same can be said of the United States.

Question: Are you satisfied with the Japanese treatment in the internment camp here?

Answer: Quite satisfactory. We are being supplied amply with clothes, foodstuffs, and cigarettes, and the Japanese in charge of us are kind. Moreover, from the middle part of April we were allowed to receive comfort bags from the outside. We think the internment camp here is probably the most comfortable in the world.

NANKING ENVOY INSPECTS AIR SCHOOL IN TACHIKAWA

Visiting Army Hospitals in Afternoon—Host to Japan's Leaders Tonight

Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister and Special Envoy of the Nanking Government, visited the Aviation Technical School at Tachikawa in the suburbs of Tokyo this morning, leaving the Imperial Hotel at 8:20 a.m.

At the school he witnessed aerial drills by students and also inspected the aircraft manufacturing factory attached to the school.

Returning to the city, the Nanking envoy and his suite were the guests of the Army and the Navy at a luncheon given at the Suikosha, Shiba Park.

In the afternoon, Dr. Chu and his party are scheduled to visit the First Army Hospital at 3 p.m. and also the hospital attached to the Army Medical College at 4 p.m.

In the evening, Dr. Chu Min-i will act as host to many Japanese leaders at a dinner party to be given at the Imperial Hotel.

Koiso, Hayashi Visit Premier

General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Japan East Asia Development League, and General Kuniaki Koiso, newly-appointed Governor-General of Chosen, called at the Premier's official residence at 9:40 a.m. Tuesday, reports Domei. Reporting the assumption of their new posts, they extended greetings to the Premier and members of his Cabinet.

U.S. TO HAVE SEPARATE AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

To Get Own Airfields and Other Facilities, Says Lieutenant-General Arnold

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. air force, who has been in England on the mission of forming an Anglo-American joint air force, has succeeded in his negotiations with Prime Minister Churchill and other authorities, it is learned today in a London dispatch.

According to the report, the U.S. air force will be stationed in Europe, but will fight on its own strategic initiative, maintaining separate airfields and facilities, apart from the British.

"It is matter of course that land units can do very little without control of the air. We, the American mission, have been here to accomplish this particular objective," said General Arnold.

"Though the U.S. air force will have its own airfields, men and facilities, it will certainly work in close contact with the British," he concluded.

Brazil Arrests Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—Intensifying pressure on Japanese residents in Brazil, the Brazilian Government today arrested seven Japanese nationals residing in Sao Paulo on charges of having drafted a plan to exploit Brazilian resources, according to a dispatch received here today from Rio de Janeiro.

U.S. SHIPS IN TURK PORT

First in 2 Years—Carry Lease-Lend War Material

Domei

LISBON, June 3.—Several U.S. merchant ships recently arrived in a certain Turkish port for the first time in two years, according to a United Press dispatch received here from Ankara today.

It is reported that they were the first ships bringing war materials from the United States to Turkey by virtue of the Lease-Lend agreement.

CHIANG-AID BY PLANE IS FULL OF BARRIERS

Japan Airways Chief Says High Mountain Will Prove Insurmountable Obstacle

A mountain 15,000 feet high of the Himalayas, towering on the border between India and China, will be an insurmountable barrier in the project of supplyng munitions to Chungking from India by air.

Thus stated Masao Hasegawa, chief of the planning section of the Japan Airways Company in an interview held Tuesday with a Hochi reporter concerning the projected aid to Chungking by means of large-size American planes.

According to Mr. Hasegawa, the straightest course between Chungking and Sadiya in Assam State is some 1,100 kilometers by air but the planes must fly over a 15,000-foot high mountain of the Himalayas.

The Boeing 307 type plane designed for flight in the sub-stratosphere and a Douglas 2 type plane can make the flight over the mountain, but it should be remembered that to successfully complete the whole course, the planes must be refueled on the way.

"Should they intend to fly the 1,100-kilometer course at one stage, it would be necessary for the planes to be loaded with enough fuel for the trip," continues the official of the Airway Company, "but this is impractical as the carrying capacity of the planes will be lowered."

"Even if the planes can be supplied with fuel on the way, the carrying capacity of the planes would not exceed two tons. As it is, of course, impossible to transport bulky cargoes by plane, light arms and medical instruments would be the cargoes to be carried by those planes," he states.

"The distance between Saidya and Chungking, it is said, can be covered in four hours by a Douglas 3 type plane flying at a speed of 280 kilometers per hour. This, however, is only a matter of calculation.

"We cannot forget the existence of the Himalayas towering high on the border of India and China. It is a matter of life or death to fly over the mountain to Chungking. No meteorological study on the air currents there has been conducted so far. At any rate, it is difficult technically to fly over the mountain.

"For a single plane the flight would be hazardous, so we can imagine the difficulties that a formation of large planes would have to face, for it would require a formation if effective aid to Chungking is desired," Mr. Hasegawa concludes.

BURMESE SULTANS PLEDGE COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

Stabilization of Peace and Order in Burma Pledged At Conference

Domei

HSENWI, NORTH BURMA, June 1.—At a special conference of sultans held here yesterday afternoon, the majority of the sultans in Shan Province pledged full cooperation with Japan in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the parley, which was attended by nine leading sultans as well as representatives of the Japanese Army the sultans unanimously pledged their wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Forces to maintain peace and order in Burma.

The sultans declared that the Shan race is overjoyed at regaining their independence from the British yoke and to come under the protection of the Imperial Japanese Forces. They added that they would leave no stone unturned in their efforts to cooperate with the Japanese Forces in defending Burma against the Anglo-Saxon plunderers.

BRITISH ADMIRAL CAPTURED

Rome Confirms Holding Sir Cowan Of Indian Brigade

D.N.B.

ROME, May 31.—The capture of British Admiral, Sir Walter Henry Cowan, who was reported taken prisoner in the battle of the Marmarica by the Italian Army, has been confirmed roughly 15 months ago, reports the Italian war bulletin.

At the time when he was taken prisoner Admiral Cowan was with the 3rd Indian Brigade.

During the World War, he had been in charge of the British naval squadron in the Baltic. Later, he was commander of several British warships including the battleship, Princess Royal and the battle cruiser, Hood.

SARACOGLU FETES ENVOYS

D.N.B.

ANKARA, May 31.—A large evening reception was given by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

The reception was attended by the ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Japan as well as by the representatives of Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain, Afghanistan and Switzerland as well as by numerous Turkish delegates and political personages of the Turkish capital and the press. Also present were the military attaches of the abovementioned diplomatic missions.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 3

YOMIURI—Trade Plan for Greater East Asia
NICHI NICHI—Operation of New Committee System
CHUGAI SHOGYO—New Factory Plan

Trade Plan for Greater East Asia

YOMIURI—The trade plan for the 1942-43 fiscal year which was formally approved by the Government on Tuesday forms the basis for the wartime material mobilization plan and the establishment of a Greater East Asia economic sphere.

It is reported that, due to the occupation of the southern regions, the total amount of our important export trade with Greater East Asia will exceed the total sum of trade in 1937, including that with the so-called third nations, both in quantity and value. In this connection it is reassuring to know that the plan has been making steady proress.

The center of our Greater East Asia trade still lies in China and Manchoukuo. According to the new trade scheme, it is planned to import an increasing amount of resources from Manchoukuo and China at the present stage of military operations. At the same time it is planned to secure the import of staple products of French Indo-China, Thailand and other southern areas for Japan, Manchoukuo and China, in order to regulate the exchange of materials and commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this connection, it is believed that there is hardly any room for the increase of exports due to the necessity of repleting the fighting strength within the country. Even if our trade shows an excess of imports over exports, since enormous sums have been expended for the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction that follows. Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions must increase their supply of materials to Japan in order to cooperate for the prosecution of war.

Meantime, for the repletion of the Greater East Asia trade scheme, it is urgently necessary to settle the questions of payments and regulation of prices. For the perfection of the Greater East Asia trade setup, it is also necessary to formulate unique monetary, communications and State planning plans.

Operation of New Committee System

NICHI NICHI—With the mobilization of knowledge from civilian circles, the Government has decided to appoint a certain number of special committees to the Cabinet and each Ministry with the purpose of promoting further the cooperation between the Government and the people and also to increase administrative efficiency.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the knowledge and labor of civilian circles have been mobilized or the perfection of the total warfare structure. In particular, a number of men of high caliber have been appointed to administrative positions in the southern regions. It is quite timely that the Government has decided to utilize the knowledge among the people for effective operation of the central administrative machinery.

The objectives that the Government has in mind in the inauguration of the new committee system, is to make the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association display its full political power, to enable the Imperial Diet to fulfil its duty of assisting the Throne and others. The new committee system will mobilize the Political Association and the Imperial Diet for the investigation, examination and formulation of various Government policies.

Meantime, the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association and the Imperial Diet must voluntarily organize various organs, such as a large-scale policy investigation committee or a special permanent standing committee in the Diet, in order to contribute to the well-being of the State as well as for their own development.

It is sincerely hoped that all civilians to participate in the administration of the country in the future will exert themselves to the utmost for the State, instead of having petty personal attachment to their governmental positions. Such an attitude on their part will make the new committee system more significant than ever and it will go a long way to promote the collaboration between the Government and the people.

New Factory Plan

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Due to the remarkable progress of industry in this country of late, the working population and factories have been thoughtlessly concentrated in the Tokyo-Yokohama, Kobe-Osaka, Nagoya and Moji districts. In those four industrial zones, a total of 30,400,000 people or 41 per cent of the nation's population has been concentrated. This situation has called for urgent measures by the Government from the viewpoints of air defense, sanitation and State planning.

Since a unique State planning scheme is still under study by the authorities, the Government announced on Tuesday its temporary measures to restrict the construction of new factories in those four industrial centers. It has been decided by the Government that sites for industrial plants shall be fixed only for those industries which are urgent in view of the wartime situation. By doing so, the Government intends to rationalize and develop industries in this country, which, we believe, is a timely measure.

According to the new factory plan, the establishment and enlargement of industrial plants shall not be recognized by the Government as a matter of principle, except in those cases where their absence would hinder the supply of vital materials to the munitions industry and thereby incur great losses to enterpreneurs. Although it will prove to be a great inconvenience to general enterpreneurs, the measures taken by the Government must be said quite appropriate in view of the existing conditions in major industrial cities.

The establishment of new industrial zones, however, is by no means an easy task, for the shortage of materials will undoubtedly cause difficulties in the perfection of city planning, housing equipments and transportation. It is sincerely hoped that the Government will take necessary precautions in this regard and draft appropriate measures in close cooperation with the ministries concerned.

KANMON BORE WILL OPEN FOR GOODS TRAFFIC JULY 1

Preparations Almost Completed — Experimental Operations Set for June 11

With necessary facilities for freight transportation having been almost completed in the Kanmon undersea tunnel which links the mainland of Japan with Kyushu, it has been decided by the Railway Ministry to initiate goods traffic through the tunnel from July 1, with due experimental operations to be conducted from the 11th of this month, it is learned today.

Passenger traffic via the undersea bore is also planned to be inaugurated this fall.

The construction of the Kanmon undersea tunnel was originally designed to facilitate the operation of passenger trains and thus to cut down the traveling hours of passengers.

However, in view of the urgent need for speedy transportation of key commodities between the mainland and Kyushu, the construction program since then was changed to attach primary importance to goods traffic. Along with the revised program, the construction work was rushed and completed four months earlier than scheduled.

It is noticeable that the successful completion of the tunnel, which enables the direct running of goods trains between the mainland and Kyushu, will result in the saving of five to six hours, in comparision with that before the opening of the tunnel, as well as to enhance the operation efficiency of rolling stock.

Furthermore, the opening of the tunnel to traffic will serve to alleviate the traffic congestion on the Kanmon Straits caused by the sailing of the Railway Ministry's ferryboats and general shipping.

Also, the coal for the heavy chemical industrial zone, centering around Nagoya and Osaka, will be sent to the consuming center in a speedy manner, thereby satisfying the requirements of the current wartime situation which is handicapped by the pressure of marine traffic.

As a consequence of the opening of the tunnel, a decision has been reached to discontinue the freight car transportation between Shimonoseki and Komorie.

INTER-AMERICAN PARLEY GETS ARGENTINE PLANS

Unification of Criminal Law Proposed at Buenos Aires

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—With signs of growing control over foreign relations in Argentina, a representative to the Inter-American Police Conference now in session at Buenos Aires, today filed three motions aimed at more effective measures for combating subversive activities.

Unification of the criminal law regarding activities against the security and integrity of the state is the purpose of the first motion presented to the conference.

Secondly, while proposing a new regulation concerning the deportation of undesirable foreigners, Argentina presented a plan to exchange information among the American states regarding political transgressions.

Included in the criminal Code unification proposal are dispositions against sabotage as well as against activities inspired by foreigners.

It seems, moreover, that the Argentine proposal defines Nazism, Fascism and Communism as in the realm of criminal activities.

The Argentine delegate, likewise, is presenting a recommendation to the conference to check the transfer of money from and to non-American countries as well as checking funds of those companies whose directors are citizens of non-American countries.

Oshima to Visit Danzig

D.N.B.

DANZIG, May 31.—At the invitation of Governor Albert Foerster of Danzig and West Prussia, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, will arrive in Danzig for a visit lasting several days.

JAPANESE INITIATE COUNTER-BLOCKADE

(Continued From Page 1)

Mississippi River and mountainous regions, and with materials urgently required for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the extension of the pipe lines to the east is considered to be fraught with immense difficulties."

Converted Into Watery Graves

The Seven Seas have been converted into watery graves for American and British shipping due to the activities of the German submarines now displaying their formidable power in the Atlantic, in parallel with the operations of the invincible Japanese Navy, according to Yomiuri.

The German High Command has announced that the enemy ships sunk during the month of May reached 820,000 tons. This is about double the average monthly toll of enemy ships sunk since the start of the war.

Of this amazing record and of the shipping scare which is proving the severest blow to Britain and the United States, the Yomiuri gives the views of Kunitake Matsukuma, chief of the research section of the N.Y.K. as follows:

"Germany's highest record of enemy ships sunk was that of April last year which was 1,210,000 tons. This was because many of the British convoy fleets which had assembled to carry the British soldiers fleeing from Greece were sent to the bottom. Considering this specific factor, the German achievement in May may well be said to have practically established a new record. This achievement, in this sense, therefore, must be given particular importance.

520,000 Tons Monthly

"This means that Germany since the start of the war has sent to the bottom 17,700,000 tons of enemy ships or the monthly average of 520,000 tons of ships.

"Britain has kept up 20,000,000 tons of shipping space, a pre-war figure, but this has not been by construction of new vessels. They have maintained that level by forcible seizure of French, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, and Danish ships or by purchasing old ships from the United States. But such a measure cannot be successfully worked out in the future. At any cost they must in the future depend on their shipbuilding capacity.

"Then, how much building capacity have America and Britain each? Britain, previous to the start of the war, had had her building capacity to the extent of 1,050,000 tons per year. But at present she can perhaps newly build 600,000 tons of ships a year at the best, because she has suffered damage in her shipbuilding yards on account of aerial bombings and bombardments. She is experiencing a shortage of building materials and is too much occupied in repairing damaged vessels.

U.S. Plan Exaggerated

"America, on the other hand, is seen to have established a stupendous building program, according to which 8,000,000 tons of new ships are to be built within this year and 15,000,000 tons of ships in 1943. But the plan in reality is a notoriously exaggerated one. Judging from the fact that the United States in the period from the beginning of this year till May 10 could launch scarcely 500,000 tons of new ships, I think she may be able to build only less than 200,000 tons of ships within the current year even by working at her full pitch.

"In short, this means that the combined building capacity of America and Britain would be on an average of 200,000 tons a month. On the other hand, if Germany were to develop positively her submarine war tactics, it would not be so difficult for her to send to the bottom a monthly average of 600,000 tons of enemy shipping. This can be readily imagined from the German achievement scored in May.

"For Japan, the Greater East Asia Sea already has become her veritable Inland Sea and her catches in this direction have now become scarce. But she can stretch her hand far to the American coast and to the Indian Ocean also to sink every one of the enemy ships to be sighted. If to all this is added the naval activity of Italy, the Axis combined naval achievement in the way of sinking enemy vessels will monthly mount to a figure of nearly 1,000,000 tons. This would mean that American and British shipping space will decrease monthly by 700,000 tons.

Fatal Blow to Britain

"At present the Allies—America, Britain and others—possess ships totaling about 32,000,000 tons. Of them those owned by the United States amount to 10,000,000 tons, while those which the United States may be able to use out of Central and South American ships may be put roughly at about 3,000,000 tons. If those ships were to be sunk at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year, it would be Britain, of course, that would suffer the fatal blow thereby.

"America who could perhaps well nigh meet her own requirements in this direction would, in that event, be unable to function successfully in playing a role of acting as an arsenal for the Democracies, which she has vaunted to the whole world. This would prove a development reflecting great discredit on the United States.

"Britain, in fact, is facing her life or death problem. The minimum necessary materials for which supply Britain depends on outside countries are said to be estimated at 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 tons a year. Even if the civilian demand were to be cut down as much as possible, Britain would require at least 50,000,000 tons a year.

Some Ships Unusable

"Such an amount of materials cannot be shipped to Britain without possessing at least 10,000,000 tons of ships. But Britain at present has only 20,000,000 tons of shipping, with all kinds of ships inclusive. Of all those ships, some cannot be used because they are heavily damaged, while some are military transports and others still are small vessels used only for coastwise navigation.

"Thus the ships which can be employed actually for importation of materials from abroad are of about half the entire tonnage of shipping, that is, about 10,000,000 tons.

"Thus, it will be seen that Britain has been driven to the last limit of the necessary volume of ship bottoms. The making of white bread has been banned since May in order to dispense with the importation of flour, striving in such a way even for economization of only 500,000 or 600,000 tons of shipping. As an expediency it is urged to depend upon the American shipping but America has no reserve ship bottoms because her hands are fully occupied in the transportation of her own munitions. It is open to doubt if Britain can safely tide herself over Christmas this year."

Scouting Planes Play Vital Role Seeking Prey for Bombers to Finish Death Blow

Behind the brilliant activities of fighters and bombers in the Battle of the Coral Sea, was the action of the reconnaissance planes. They paved the way for the astounding victory of the same battle by giving useful reports on the enemy fleet's position and strength to the Imperial Fleet.

Some members of the crew of a scouting plane gave an account of their action, revealing a phase of the unknown activities of reconnaissance planes.

Their account, as dispatched to the Asahi from a member of the Navy Press Section, follows:

"When we started on our reconnaissance expedition, heavy clouds filled the sky and it was rather dark. 'The time has come,' we thought, 'for us to display the skill which we have gained by many years of vigorous training in the past.' Our plane sped southward through the dense clouds.

"On our way we encountered a formation of enemy fighting planes, but as a scouting plane is no match for a fighter, we flew into the clouds. As our plane was only 600 meters distant from the enemy formation, we feared that we had been spotted. But the fighters did not attack us.

Scouting, Fighting Planes Meet

"Some minutes later, a formation of warplanes approached us from the rear. They were Japanese planes. We guided the formation toward the enemy fighters.

"We learned later that this formation had carried out the first raid on the enemy fleet in the Coral Sea and sank one battleship.

"Then we continued our southward flight. As we flew along with an ill-suppressed emotion, we spotted through a break in the clouds, an enemy vessel far below us. We instantly wired to our aircraft carrier that we had spotted an enemy ship.

"As the gunfire from the enemy ship was intense, it was impossible to ascertain the type of the vessel. At this juncture, our bombers arrived and immediately launched their attack.

"As we approached the scene of engagement, we found the vessel to be a battleship. From its form, we gathered that it was a British battleship of Warspite type.

"As we were watching the scene of severe engagement, a column of white spray rose from the right side of the battleship followed by a spurt of fire and smoke.

Enemy on Run

"Meanwhile the enemy ship, having spotted our plane, directed its fire toward us. But, fortunately no shells hit our plane.

"The Japanese planes continued their heavy raid on the ship, diving, as it seemed, on to the very deck of the battleship.

"Now, the vessel began to flee, taking a zigzag course. Just then a squall broke over the theater of battle and, for a while, we could see nothing.

"When the storm had subsided, we went in search of the fleeing British battleship.

"It was not long before we spotted the enemy battleship again. We approached so close to the ship in our dive toward it, that those on board mistook our plane for one of their own, and frantically signalled to us.

"We saw that the battleship was sailing at a rate of about 15 knots. When we last saw it, it was traveling somewhere around 26 knots. It must have been severely damaged. Three destroyers were seen following the battleship. They also seemed to have been damaged.

"Just then, we received a wireless message from our aircraft carrier telling us to return to a certain base. Our duty was over so we sped back toward our base."

INSTITUTE PROPOSED FOR OIL TECHNICIANS

To Meet Urgent Demand for Experts to Work Resources of Southern Regions

In answer to the burning desire of the nation for an early and ample supply of petroleum, the resources of which have been secured by the Imperial Japanese Forces in a series of crushing victories over the enemy in the southern regions, an East Asia Petroleum Technical School will be set up in the near future. An application for the establishment of the projected school was filed by Keizaburo Hashimoto, representative of the promoters of the new school, to the Education Ministry yesterday.

With the ¥1,000,000 recently donated by Zenzo Matsumura, President of the Maruzen Petroleum Manufacturing Company, and ¥100,000 by the former Kyoei Petroleum Manufacturing Company, the projected East Asia Petroleum Technical School is expected to be constructed in the vicinity of Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture, with the aim of educating young technicians who will be dispatched to the oil refineries in the southern regions.

Concrete plans having been devised among the Government officials and civilians concerned for the construction of the new school, the promoters met in conference on Monday at the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and formally decided upon the construction of the school.

The new school, as a foundation, is expected to be divided into two grades, senior and junior; the former will accommodate youths below the age of 20 who graduated from secondary schools or have qualified in a similar course, and the latter youths below 17 who have finished the national school course.

The new school is planned to accommodate 300 students, but this year, only 50 each will be permitted to enter the two courses. After finishing one year's course, the graduates will be sent to the southern regions to engage in the weighty task for oil refining.

ALEXANDER EXPLAINS CAUSES OF DEFEAT

Japanese Training and Transport System Praised in Interview With Press

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—Explaining his defeat by the Japanese Forces in Burma, Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander, commanding officer of the British forces in Burma, yesterday at a press conference in New Delhi, amused correspondents by his humorous descriptions of the British troops' inability to differentiate between Japanese and Burmese troops, says a New Delhi report received here today.

He said that the Japanese troops looked so much like Burmese soldiers that on almost every occasion they came upon the enemy, they were unable to tell the difference between the two. The Japanese frequently used this to good advantage by carrying out surprise attacks. He explained that the British operations were carried out under extremely unfavorable circumstances for his troops would suddenly and without warning be attacked by the Japanese whom they had all along thought were Burmese.

He related how one day an oxcart stopped in front of the headquarters of a certain brigade with two persons in it whom all thought to be Burmese. Suddenly, however, they were caught unawares as these two "Burmese" turned out to be Japanese soldiers followed by others who jumped off from their hiding places in the vehicle.

He also pointed out that though the British retreat was due to tactical reasons, it was also in some way traceable to the fact that they were entirely dependent upon themselves for arms and munitions whereas the Japanese had the aid of the Burmese.

The inadequacy of their supply transports which could not be compared to the Japanese system which employed large numbers of horses and coolies, together with the training of the Japanese soldiers in jungle warfare as against lack of such training on the part of his troops, were other factors which led to their retreat, he concluded.

ITALIAN SOCIETY MEETS

Praises Victory of Japanese Forces In Current War

Domei

ROME, June 1.—Congratulating the brilliant victory of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia and praising the bravery of the Japanese officers and men who are participating in the war, the Italo-Japanese Fraternity Society met tonight at the Royal Opera House here. Among the Japanese guests were Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Ken Harada, Japanese Minister to the Vatican, while among the hosts were Senator Aloisi, President of the Society, and Mr. Paulicci, member of the Italian Goodwill Party to Tokyo, and many other distinguished figures from both the government and the parliament.

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TULAGI IS DESCRIBED AS HEAVEN OF S. SEAS

Japanese Landing Units Gain Bloodless Victory at Solomon Isles Capital

The aspects of Tulagi, the capital of the Solomon Islands, 500 miles east of New Guinea, where the Japanese Special Landing Corps effected a bloodless landing in early May, was told by Mr. Kaneko, of the Navy Information Service. His report, dispatched from Tulagi, follows:

"Tulagi, the capital of the Solomon Islands, is situated on the southern coast of Florida Island which lies between Guadalcar and Malaita Islands in the southeastern part of the Solomon Islands.

"The city lies over a slope of two hills. The administrative office is on top of one of the hills. On the coast stand the houses of the Chinese residents, which are built in foreign-style, with colorful red tiles.

"In the center of the golf-links, stands the wireless station. It had been completely blasted by the bombing of the Japanese Navy planes. The apparatus of the station was rusted, for it had been exposed to the corroding elements since the station was bombed.

Paradise of S. Seas

"A road, three meters wide, runs through the city as far as the top of the hill. It is pebbled and bordered by trees on both sides.

"Coconut trees and rubber trees also grow beside the road and exotic tropical birds flit among them. Florida Island is very much like a park itself, and is often called the paradise of the South Seas.

"When the Japanese Special Landing Corps landed on this island, not a single enemy nor a native inhabitant was to be seen.

"It was later learned that the Japanese planes had bombed the wireless station on January 25. Seventy British soldiers that had been stationed there, together with the native inhabitants had evacuated to Australia on board a steamship toward the end of January.

"Gabutu Island is situated a short distance southeast of Tulagi and consists of three reefs.

"The British had laid much importance on this small island as an air base. After the current war broke out, the garrison was reinforced and at the same time the military establishments were strengthened.

"When the Japanese landed there, the military barracks, wireless station and the arsenal were found to be newly painted.

Guards Last to Flee

"The guards stationed on this island had remained to the last moment. The Japanese Navy planes, that visited the island on the previous day, were subjected to machine-gun fire from the enemy. They also found five hydro-planes in the bay, two of which were instantly destroyed by the bombs released by the Japanese planes.

"When the members of the Special Landing Corps landed on the island, they found the wireless station already blasted. Around the ruins of the building were scattered broken radio apparatus and furniture.

"On the table of the dining room, the remains of a meal were lying, and in the big electric refrigerator, we found three skinned pigs.

"Shoes, shirts, socks and other underwear were scattered all over the soldiers quarters in the military barracks. This disorderly scene eloquently told how the soldiers fled from the island in confusion."

SOONG AND HULL MEET

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking regime now in the United States, today visited Secretary of State Cordell Hull, reports a Reuter's dispatch from Washington. The Chungking Foreign Minister is understood to have conferred with the Secretary of State on the American Lease-Lend aid proposal handed to him some time ago by the latter.

Foreign Minister Soong told the press after the talk with the Secretary of State: "The Chungking regime has accepted the American proposal."

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War Loss Excuses By U.S. Unbelieved

(Continued From Page 1)

Washington to Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short at Pearl Harbor that an attack should be expected. On December 3, 4 and 6 additional word was sent to Admiral Kimmel.

With regard to the Philippine Islands they had announced time and again that they had sent enough reinforcements and munitions to the Islands, according to the very word of Secretary Stimson, who is in a position to make authoritative statements regarding the Islands. These are the astonishing revelations of the facts as they existed prior to the war.

While the U.S. Government had been preparing for war against Japan, Japan was eagerly endeavoring to come to terms with the U.S. Even though the real fact of American-Japanese negotiations might have been withheld from the American public, the Washington authorities themselves must have certainly known the sincere desire and earnest efforts on the part of Japan for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. And they also knew what they were doing behind the screen—elaborate preparations for war.

From the above facts the impartial and fair-minded observer can easily judge that though it was Japan who openly declared war, it was the U.S. who had taken measures tantamount to war and compelled Japan to revert to arms, expecting of course the unavoidable consequences of their measures.

What made the Washington authorities adopt such a foolish policy, utterly disregarding the will of the people?

The answer is given by Nathaniel Peffer, writing in the New York Times Magazine on March 22 that "for several years past we Americans have been satisfied with palatable and self-satisfactory views of Japan instead of trying to grasp the reality of Japan."

Another American writer, Edgar Snow, writing in the Saturday Evening Post on February 22, said that the "Present situation was due to under-estimation of the Japanese Navy and over-estimation of the U.S. Navy, and to conceited confidence and the false illusion that Japan was on the verge of collapse after four years of hostility with the Chungking Regime. It is this superiority complex and self conceit on the part of the governments of the U.S., and Britain which has caused and will continue to cause war, and it is this superiority complex which we must throw out from this world for the sake of lasting universal peace."

New Head for Mongol Bank

Domei

KALGAN, June 3.—The Bank of Mongolia today has decided to appoint To-mu-ehr-po-lo-to as Vice-President of the bank, succeeding Hideo Terazaki who resigned some time ago.

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CABINET APPROVES SCHEMES FOR TRADE AND FUNDS CONTROL

Official Announcement for Fiscal Year Revealed by President Of Planning Board

PUBLIC HAILS DOCUMENT

Indicates Stronger Commercial Ties With China, Manchoukuo And South Regions

Official information about the fund control and trade plans for the 1942-43 fiscal year, which has been waited for since the national mobilization program, third in a set of measures necessary to execute the nation's fundamental policy, was outlined to the public few days ago, was made available on Monday in a statement by Lieutenant-General President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board.

The document was most heartening to the people, who stand at the side of the Government in overcoming the difficulties in achieving in the completest manner the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

It revealed that both plans are on a scale which is another evidence of the immensity of Japan's power for destroying on an unheard of scale and constructing on an equally great scale, all at one and the same time.

Another most reassuring part of President Suzuki's statement was where he dealt with Japan's trade with the countries of Greater East Asia.

"Japan's trade with the area embraced by the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the current year would be found equal to her trade with all the countries abroad, including the third countries," he stated.

Stronger Trade Position

"This means that the end of the current fiscal year would find Japan in as strong a trade position as that it was in prior to the outbreak of the China Affair."

The President's remarks occasioned the people to recall the speech delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the time of the recent two-day extraordinary Diet session.

In that speech which was the most important policy statement to come from the Government in recent months, he said with great emphasis that the country would soon be facing an economic outlook brighter than any ever faced by it in the long history of Japan's commercial intercourse with the outside world.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki's statement followed the regular meeting of the Cabinet at which the two plans were formally adopted after he had made an explanation of the measures which had been worked out by his board under his supervision after consultations with the Ministries concerned.

The Cabinet's action came on the heels of the approval by the Cabinet of three other plans, which were of great importance for the execution of the policy for bringing the War of Greater East Asia and consummating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity project as the programs adopted by the Cabinet on Monday.

Plans Already Approved

The plans which have already been approved by the Cabinet and some of which have already been placed in effect are the materials mobilization plan, industrial capacity and output extension plan, and the national mobilization plan. The last mentioned plan was approved the other day.

One more plan remains to be approved by the Cabinet before the Government can have ready all the programs necessary to carry out the nation's basic policy during the current fiscal year.

The belated measure is for the mobilization of commodities of absolute necessity to the maintenance of the living of the people. This plan is expected to be adopted by the Cabinet very shortly.

The following facts emerge from these two plans:

1. Priorities are given to the requirements of defense industries and others which are vital to the successful execution of the war.

2. The funds made available to the Government are to be so distributed as to permit of the munitions industries getting what funds are considered urgently needed by them.

Munitions Plants Benefitted

3. The trade program would enable the munitions industries to get as much of the materials as is needed by them.

4. Special attention was paid to relations between Japan and the area covered by the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in working out the two plans in detail.

5. The fund control plan calls for a partial mobilization of funds abroad to meet the needs of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Political Changes Since War's Outbreak Have Made Nation's Structure Unshakable

In course of the six months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, various changes have taken place in the internal affairs of Japan which may be classified into three distinctive fields; namely, politics, economy and society.

The political events during this period as reviewed by Domei are given below. These will be followed at a later date by the developments in the two remaining fields.

At 6 a.m. on December 8, 1941, a historic announcement was issued by the Imperial Headquarters, revealing that Japan had entered into a state of war with America and Britain. At 11:40 a.m. on the same day, an Imperial Rescript declaring war on these countries was proclaimed, and since then, six months have gone by, leaving in their wake a series of smashing victories for the Imperial Forces.

The Anglo-American nations boasted time and again of their intention to carry out their much propagated offensive, but their only achievement was that unsuccessful raid over the Japanese mainland which the enemy claimed as having been highly satisfactory.

The consecutive reverses suffered by these two countries have obliged them to effect a fundamental revision in the tactical conception, resulting finally in an outcry from the high officials to the effect that the greatest danger will confront the Allies during the latter half of this year. This is the true picture of America and Britain, the countries which have been driven into a desperate stand.

It is, hardly necessary to go over the long list of overwhelming successes scored by the Japanese Forces, suffice it to say that military affairs will be appropriately dealt with in a most timely manner if they are left in the able hands of the crack Imperial Army and Navy Units.

The greatest mission on the part of the people, therefore, is to reform various internal situations so that the present war may be brought to a successful conclusion. To go over what we had planned and what we had accomplished during the past six months will undoubtedly prove to be of valuable reference in future for the fulfillment of the people's wartime duties.

What the Government has done to cope with the situation include, first of all, the institution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association for the establishment of a new political structure, and the strengthening of the structure of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association through a renovation.

The general election held on April 30 clearly manifested the people's determination to win the war. Of the total of 466 persons recommended, 381 persons were elected, thus occupying 80 per cent of the seats in the House of Representatives. Moreover, of the successful nominees, 199 persons were newcomers which, in itself, will go a long way toward "injecting" new life in the Imperial Diet.

The people's desire for the concentration of political power was demonstrated in the recent general election with the result that on May 20, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was set up to perform this weighty mission, bringing under its control the 458 members of the House of Representatives

Diet A Huge Success

During the course of the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet, the new political organ displayed its special character without reserve. As was stressed by Premier Hideki Tojo in his closing address, the two-day session ended with a great success, completely shattering the Anglo-American hope of finding a possible friction in the internal structure of Japan on the one hand, and on the other, dealing adequately with the planned shipbuilding bill and the budget which were submitted for discussion.

The second is the reform and strengthening of the structure of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In order to see to it that the original mission of the Association may be accomplished without a single hitch, the organization was fundamentally reformed, absorbing various national activities into its control and creating the so-called "Control Association of National Movements."

Thus, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has become itself responsible for the patriotic activities of industrial, agricultural, commercial and maritime national service associations, Young Men's Association, women's organization and other bodies.

Leaving the guidance and surveillance of these national activities to the reformed Taisei Yokusan Kai, the Government has decided to strive further for the prosecution of the current war and simultaneously, has renewed its determination of attaining the ultimate goal of the present hostilities.

As a pure political problem, there still remains the revision in the method of electing the members of the House of Representative. General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, has recently expressed his desire of establishing the recommendation system of election in view of the successful result attained during the general election of this year.

Two Vital Problems

How to legalize the recommendation system and how to solve the problem of the right to be elected

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW FACTORY PLAN PASSED BY CABINET

Areas Where Establishment Is Permissible Are Outlined

MEASURE IS TEMPORARY

Vital Industries for War Prosecution Are Not Included

Temporary measures to be adopted in connection with areas where the establishment of industries are to be restricted and other areas where they are to be permitted, were adopted at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, according to Domei.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board issued a statement on this same day through the Board of Information. The statement is substantially as follows-

"Temporary measures for areas where establishment of industrial plants is restricted and other areas where they are permitted, which were adopted at today's Cabinet meeting, are based on Japan's State planning. These measures shall be applied to four major industrial cities in Japan Proper, where industrial enterprises are flourishing and population is dense. Restriction and permission of the establishment or enlargement of industrial plants shall be enforced for these cities. Sites for industrial plant establishment shall be fixed for industries which need to be enlarged speedily. By so doing, the Government intends to rationalize and develop industries in Japan Proper.

"It is a matter of course that these measures need perfection of basic law and regulations regarding State planning and provincial planning. Studies are being made on this question, but it is believed that concentration of factories more than at the present condition in four large industrial centers and their neighboring districts may tend to increase evils of urban life, rendering the defense against air raids more difficult than ever before. Not only this, but production amplification it is believed, will become less efficient. Therefore, the present temporary measures were decided upon for enforcement in order to expedite State planning and provincial planning on a permanent footing.

"The regions where industrial enterprises are restricted are Tokyo and Yokohama and their neighboring areas, Nagoya and its neighboring area, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe and their neighboring areas, Shimonoseki and five cities in North Kyushu and their neighboring districts. These areas are those included into the areas designated by the Home Minister in accordance with Article 5 of the Air Defense Law. Establishment and enlargement of industrial plants shall not be recognized

(Continued on Page 2)

British Cruiser Trinidad Is Sunk, Admiralty Announcement Reveals

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The 8,000-ton British cruiser, Trinidad, was sunk, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty received here today. The announcement does not disclose where and when the ship was destroyed. The cruiser was launched three years ago, and has twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, and also carried three planes. It was damaged last March in a German attack while escorting merchant vessels to the Soviet Union.

HSINKING PUTS STRESS ON SELF-SUFFICIENCY

To Be Keynote of 5-Year Industrial Production Program

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—Self-sufficiency in the industrial life of Manchoukuo without dependence on Japan for essential products should be the keynote of the five-year industrial production plan starting this year, said Keizo Furuumi, Vice-President of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo in his press interview today.

Mr. Furuumi stressed the importance of positive development of the State's agricultural production as a cardinal part of the second five-year plan, as Manchoukuo should live as an agricultural nation as well as an industrial country.

"At the same time, it is just as important to develop natural resources with which Manchoukuo is highly blessed such as coal, power, iron, non-ferrous metals, etc." he continued.

"Those who have charge of the plan are drafting measures to attain self-sufficiency even in products which we may expect in plenty from the Southern Regions such as sugar so that we may not depend on Japan for the supply of any cardinal materials."

Mr. Furuumi disclosed that the State Government will officially decide on the second five-year plan during July.

BULGAR SPIES GET DEATH

Domei

BERLIN, June 1.—The Bulgarian court martial investigating the spy incident of Sal Moff, Inspector of Artillery, has sentenced him to a death penalty. An appeal to the higher court was rejected. One accomplice was also sentenced to death and another received life imprisonment.

The sentenced men were found guilty of receiving rewards and giving out military secrets of the naval base at Varna off the Black Sea to the Soviet army from a hidden sending station between Varna and Sofia.

TO ASK ASSISTANCE OF MEN OF ABILITY

To Mobilize Leaders of Experience and Learning for Government Branches

TO PROMOTE EFFICIENCY

Committeemen Will Be Assigned To Each Ministry Except Fighting Services

Moving to promote administrative efficiency by mobilizing civilians of learning and rich experience in the various branches of the Government, the Government, at its Cabinet meeting Tuesday, decided upon a general principle to create committees in the Cabinet and various Ministries, it is learned.

According to the plan, most effective measures will be mapped out by the Government to mobilize capable members of the Imperial Diet and civilians of learning and experience in the various branches of the Government, in conjunction with the coalescing of new political power, for the twin purpose of heightening administrative efficiency on the one hand and of further consolidating the cooperation structure

(Continued on Page 2)

ELABORATE DINNER GIVEN BY PREMIER TO NANKING ENVOY

Dr. Chu Proposes Toast for Long Life of His Imperial Majesty

MANY DIGNITARIES ATTEND

Message to General Tojo From President Wang Is Presented

Premier General Hideki Tojo was host to a dinner held in honor of Dr. Chu Min-i, Nanking's Special Envoy, at his official residence. The function started at 6:30 p.m. Besides Dr. Chu, General Yang Kuei-i, Chief of General Staff, Admiral Jen Yuen-tao, and all members of his suite were present at the function. His Excellency Hsu Liang, Nanking Ambassador to Tokyo and five other embassy staff members also were invited.

The Japanese who participated in the elaborate dinner included Premier Tojo and all other Cabinet Ministers, four directors of the Cabinet bureaus, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Chief Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor General Shigeru Hasunuma, President of the Privy Council Yoshimichi Hara, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, General Nobuyuki Abe, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, General Senjuro Hayashi, General Iwane Matsui, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Torataro Ushizuka, Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, Fumio Goto, Tokichi Tanaka, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, Takashi Isaka, Baron Michitomo Iwakura, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Saburo Nango, Kenji Kodama and about 150 other prominent persons.

Chu Proposes Toast

Dr. Chu proposed the toast for a long life of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, while Premier Tojo gave the toast for the health of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China. Then, Premier Tojo made an address, to which Dr. Chu made an appropriate response. The function was over at 7:30 p.m.

Before attending the dinner Dr. Chu called on Premier Tojo and handed to him a message from President Wang on Sino-Japanese friendship addressed Premier Tojo.

The Premier, in his address of welcome to the Special Envoy of the Chinese Government of Nanking, spoke in glowing terms of the part which is being played by China in crushing America and Britain and in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Really great, he told the distinguished Chinese visitor, is the contribution which has been and is being made by China to the realization of the great ideal of a Co-Prosperity Sphere for Greater East Asia.

He told his distinguished guest that Japan would exert every effort to foster the development of the National Government of China.

Premier's Speech

The Premier said substantially as follows:

"Within not more than a half year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Empire under the August Virtues and Glory of His Majesty the

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

EVATT SAYS NEVER UNDERESTIMATE JAPAN AGAIN

LISBON, June 2.—On the eve of his departure for Australia, Dr. Herbert Evatt pointed out to the Britishers that this is a world war, and stressed: "We must fight it as a world war, keeping the Pacific theater in mind, not occasionally, but all the time. We must never underestimate the Japanese strength again!"

ALLIES LOSE 90 PER CENT OF WORLD RUBBER SUPPLY

LISBON, June 2.—In appealing for public cooperation in the forthcoming rubber reclamation campaign, John Beasley, the Australian Minister for Supply, today declared that the Allies have lost more than 90 per cent of the world's rubber supply since the Japanese occupation of countries north of Australia.

CHIANG APPEALS TO U.S. FOR MORE AID

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—Broadcasting to the United States, General Chiang Kai-shek desperately asked for more aid, stressing that it is most urgent to have additional airplanes, tanks and artillery in order to continue resistance.

U.S. WATERS MOST DANGEROUS IN THE WORLD

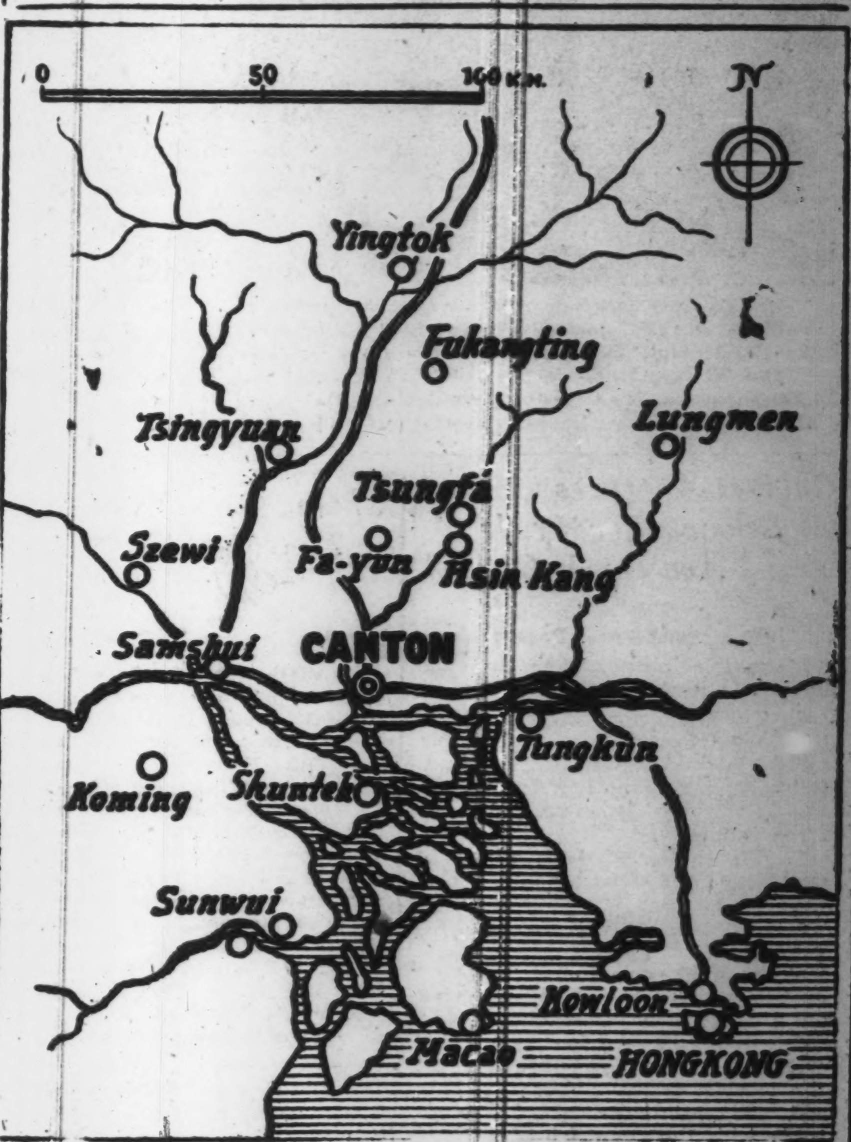
STOCKHOLM, June 2.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Herald pointed out today that due to intensive operations of the Axis submarines, American waters are the most dangerous in the whole world today.

BULGARIA FIRMLY LINKED WITH REICH

LISBON, June 2.—Replying to the Swiss press, a Bulgarian newspaper, Utro, emphatically declared: "We are not tied to the Axis Powers by the simple medium of a treaty but more than that; our destiny is linked with that of the Axis."

ENEMY SOLDIERS IN PANIC AS CRACK JAPANESE UNITS TAKE TSUNGFA STRONGHOLD

Latest Scene of China Drive



Unleashing furious assaults against Chungking's troops entrenched at Tsungfa, the Japanese Expeditionary Force captured this important enemy's point in the Seventh War Zone, thereby consolidating their next drive to push onward on their annihilation campaign.

Right Wing Stormed Through Changlungwei Previous Day

MOP-UP STARTS

Troops Under General Yu Hanmou Thrown Into Utter Confusion

PUSH FROM 3 DIRECTIONS

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, June 2.—With the fall early yesternay morning of Tsungfa, important enemy stronghold some 77 kilometers northeast of Canton, to the unstoppable thrust of the intrepid Japanese Forces, the enemy troops under General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking 7th War Zone, have been thrown into utter confusion, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

The Japanese right wing, which had stormed through the enemy position of Changlungwei the previous day, advanced along the eastern approach to occupy Tsungfa after tearing its way through the hilly areas on the way.

Meanwhile, a powerful Japanese column, which had driven along the Canton-Tsungfa highway, carried out an onslaught against the enemy defending the stronghold of Tsungfa, in parallel with the Japanese left wing driving northward, thus forcing the enemy to bandon the stronghold.

Following the occupation of Tsungfa, the Japanese Forces started a hot chase of the fleeing Chungking troops and advanced to a point, some 2 kilometers northeast of Tsungfa at about 2 p.m. yesterday, the field dispatches revealed.

From Three Directions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN SOUTH CHINA, June 2.—Japanese Forces attacking Tsungfa, Kwangtung Province, from three directions, mopped up enemy troops in the mountain positions in the southern part of the city, the most important stronghold in this sector, and occupied it at dawn yesterday. The Japanese troops are continuing clearing up the remnants.

Fengyuan Also Taken

Close upon the heel of their occupation of the walled city of Tsungfa, strategic point northeast of Canton, the Japanese Forces on Monday afternoon assumed complete control of Fengyuan, key position situated near Tsungfa, an Asahi special dispatch reported here from Canton.

Hotly chasing the fleeing enemy remnants, the Japanese troops are expanding their sphere of operations, according to the dispatch.

Enters New Stage

With the Japanese annihilation campaign in full swing in Chekiang Province along the Burma Road, the China Affair has entered a new and decisive stage wherein General Chiang Kai-shek must be prepared for Japan's bodily attack, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reported from Shanghai today.

The Japanese Forces had hitherto refrained deliberately from throwing whole weight into the hostilities, the correspondent said, but the importance attached by the Generalissimo on Chekiang may be seen by the concentration of 30 divisions of central army under General Ku Chu-tung, his trusted subordinate.

The Chungking administration had been using Chekiang Province not only as an advanced base for directing political warfare, against Shanghai, Nanking and other places, he reported, but also for conducting economic operations aimed to absorb various supplies from and passing through this province.

Tightening of the Japanese blockade of China coast, the occupation of Ningpo and the Japanese control over the International Settlement of Shanghai since December 8, 1941, have seriously affected the caterpillar action of the Chekiang supply route, the correspondent declared, but the province nevertheless had been assuming an important role in fostering the wartime economy of the Chungking regime.

With the situation progressing as it is, however, he predicted, the vitally important national route of supply to the Generalissimo will collapse before the mighty onslaughts of the Imperial Forces which already have reduced Kinhwa, the capital of Chekiang.

Concluding, the correspondent said that with the severance of Burma Road, the only channel of transfusion for Chungking, and further Japanese military pressure in addition to this unfavorable situation, the downfall of the Chiang administration will be accentuated considerably.

NATION'S STRUCTURE ON STURDY FOOTING

Reason Is New Throne Aid Diet, Says Information Board Chief

BROADCAST MADE TUESDAY

Construction of New Asia Can Now Be Effected By United Effort

In a nationwide broadcast on Tuesday, Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, emphatically declared that the national structure of Japan has been put on a firmer basis through the establishment of the Throne Aid Diet and a reform in the organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The establishment of the national service political structure is by no means simply for the strengthening of the home front, Mr. Tani stated, but it is, in itself, a retrospection of Japanese history and realization of the national structure.

It is only when the glorious history of Japan is given full play that a political character necessary in bringing about a successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia can be firmly established.

This is the reason, Mr. Tani continued, why the general election was held despite the wartime condition. Thanks to the sincerity of the people, however, the election was concluded in a most satisfactory manner and the problem of the concentration of new political power has been settled.

First and Last Problem

The construction of the Throne Aid Diet is the first and the last fundamental problem set before the Imperial Diet, he went on to say, and as such, private interests or factional disputes should never be permitted.

In successfully discharging the weighty mission of converting world history, Japan must, on the other hand, concentrate the spirit of serving the Throne in the organization itself. In this respect, the Government has effected a renovation in the function of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Continuing, Mr. Tani declared that it is hardly necessary to point out that there have been various national organizations in different vocational fields, but neither is it necessary to say that there have been many pending problems which required wholesale reform.

Since, however, these bodies have been placed under the control of

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIAN UNITS CRUSH BIG BRITISH ATTACK

37 Armored Enemy Cars Captured During Severe Fighting at Marmarica

AXIS AIR FORCE ACTIVE

170 Vessels Sunk Last Month By Luftwaffe and German Naval Units

Domei

ROME, June 1.—Italian forces in Libya yesterday smashed a British attack in the Marmarica sector aimed at relieving encircled British troops and captured 37 armored cars during the course of the fighting, the High Command announced today.

Axis fighter planes yesterday shot down 33 British planes and anti-aircraft guns brought down four additional British aircraft, bringing the total of British air losses over Libya from May 25 to May 31 to 86 aircraft, the communique said.

Italian aircraft were said to have raided yesterday British airfields on Malta, shooting down two Spitfire planes in air combats.

170 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, June 1.—A total of 170 enemy ships aggregating 924,000 tons were sunk during the month of May by German air and naval forces. In these successes, submarines accounted for 767,400 tons, the German High Command announced today.

On the Eastern Front, local attacks were successfully carried out and enemy attacks were repulsed in some sectors. Simultaneously, the Luftwaffe conducted spirited raids against military objectives and the harbor of Sebastopol, the announcement added.

Two large enemy freighters navigating in waters off Murmansk were seriously damaged by Stukas, the communique said.

Counter-Attack Halted

On the North African front, British counter-attacks were repelled and great losses were inflicted upon the enemy. During the fighting, German and Italian air units shot down 24 British planes, the communique added.

In the course of hard struggles, German and Italian forces have so far captured over 2,000 prisoners and have either annihilated or seized over 350 panzers, 593 guns,

(Continued on Page 2)

ENGINEERS' BIG ROLE AT FRONT DESCRIBED

Bridge-Building Corps Stays in Water 80 Continuous Days to Aid Japanese Troops

Submerged in the water for 80 continuous days from morning till night and occasionally, returning to land to warm themselves at the fire that is kept burning for them after which they again plunge into the water is just part of the task assigned to the Japanese Army Engineer Corps entrusted in building bridges in Burma.

Regardless of the privations, these unsung war heroes assiduously carry on their work paving the way for the vanguard to march on to the next battle front and as one bridge is set up, another one destroyed by the enemy is again tackled by the brawny might of these intrepid soldiers.

Nothing must be overlooked for the safe trespassing of the troops and the Engineer Corps deserves special mention for their distinguished services rendered, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in a special dispatch from Maymyo, quoting the story told by a certain unit commander of the district.

Assisted Troops Greatly

"A great hand should be given to the bridge constructing corps for by their work, the Japanese Forces were greatly assisted in surrounding completely the aid-Chungking route at the Maymyo border," the commander stated.

"Where the construction of a temporary bridge for the purpose of transporting horses and soldiers is concerned, there is nothing to it. But when a sturdier, semi-permanent bridge is required over which a number of tanks may cross in succession without mishap, it cannot be disposed of so lightly.

"A bridge that the enemy has destroyed during his retreat and over which the odor of gun-powder still remains, the responsibilities of the corps members weightens for they must reconstruct it rapidly so that the mechanized corps may traverse without the slightest delay.

"At any rate, it was no easy task when bridges across the three great rivers on the Burma route; namely, the Sittang, Salween and Irrawaddy Rivers had to be rebuilt. For instance, the length of a single bridge measured 150 meters for the longest and the height above the water averaged about six to 12 meters. Three logs bound together were required for a single bridge post."

After the complete occupation of Rangoon, the commander declared that the total number of bridges built numbered over 20 and was without doubt a record for bridge-building in the present War of Greater East Asia.

"The total length of bridges reconstructed is 1,000 meters," he added "and an average of 10 days was required for the construction of a bridge. The work being risky, several lives were lost in the course of the construction.

New Name Given

"The joy when a bridge is completed is like the rejoicing over the birth of a baby for we give every bridge constructed a name in which the virtues of Bushido are prescribed and sometimes we name them after the members of our unit in memory of the distinguished services rendered by them.

"Among the soldiers of the corps, there were several who remained in the water continuously for 80 days, ever since the commencement of our operations. No matter how hot the temperature is, even at 110 degrees, chilliness takes possession of them when they remain in the water from morning till night. Therefore, the soldiers come up every now and then and warm themselves at the fire that is kept burning for them, after which they again plunge into the water.

"As we were at the front lines, the question of food supply often caused us some inconvenience. There were days when we had to eat our rice with only salt sprinkled over it. There were some troops who even lacked this supply of salt.

"No matter what hardships and privations we encountered, as long as "to fight" was our creed we willing ignored these inconveniences.

"There was a Corporal Nishihara, who, although ill with malaria kept it a secret and continued at his duty. The disease, however, finally overcame his indomitable spirit and he breathed his last saying that to die in the performance of his duty was his long cherished desire.

"And there was Sub-Lieutenant Yoshida, who, having removed a shell splinter from his left cheek with machinist's pliers, continued directing his troop with a bandaged face. Everyone was dumbfounded at his bravery.

"For us who make bridge-construction our very life, the river beds are our lodgings, a bivouac in which the soldiers fall into a deep slumber after the day's hard work. "Let's have another drink" or "I would like to have some "kashiwa-mochi" they sometimes say in their sleep. As a unit commander, I only wished that I could let them have at least a piece of 'mochi' candy."

New Appointments Made

Ikutaro Tange, Governor of Keiki Province, Chosen was appointed new Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen on Tuesday. Yasuhiko Ko, Governor of South Heian Province will succeed him as Governor of Keiki Province, Chosen.

Patriotic Rally At Hibiya

聖業完遂
全國方面委員報國大會

A three-day patriotic rally of representatives of nationwide relief committees was held at the Hibiya Public Hall Tuesday, under the joint auspices of the Welfare Ministry, the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Governments, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, War Relief Association and other bodies. Premier General Hideki Tojo and other high Cabinet officials attended. A ceremony for enhancing national prestige and a memorial service, which was conducted by Shinto priests, were held.

Cabinet Approves Schemes for Trade And Funds Control

(Continued From Page 1)

undertakings necessary to carrying out the nation's basic policy.

6. The trade plan would regulate the acquirement by Japan for materials produced in Manchoukuo, China, and the southern area, and the supply of Japanese goods to these countries.

7. The scale of both plans is enormous remembering the fact that the country is engaged in the world's greatest armed struggle. The very immensity of the programs is another evidence of the greatness of the nation's power for carrying on a stupendous scale and at the same time engaging in construction work of proportions unequaled in the world's history.

8. The total amount of Japan's trade with the countries of Greater East Asia in the current fiscal year would equal the total of the country's foreign trade, counting the trade with third countries, prior to the outbreak of the China Affair.

Text of Speech

President Suzuki's statement, which was released at noon on Monday, was to the following effect:

"The following principles guided the work of working out the fund control plan for the 1942-43 fiscal year.

1. Equilibrium must be maintained between the funds for bond issues, funds for extension of industrial capacity and output, and funds for investment abroad, into which the funds covered by the plan are divided.

2. Funds abroad are partially to be mobilized to help produce the amount of funds needed by the country. This would be in the interest of sound finance.

3. The program for increasing the savings of the people is to be enforced vigorously so that enough may be saved to meet the best part of the needs of the undertakings, which are necessary to push the nation's basic policy.

Best Results Obtained

4. The funds needed by the Government should be so mobilized and distributed as to permit of the best results being obtained from their employment.

5. A certain amount of the funds made available to the Government is to be kept for use in the adjustment of funds.

"The funds to be made available to the Government include funds for bond issues, funds for extension of industrial capacity and output, and funds for employment abroad.

"The funds for bond issues would make up the bulk of the money covered by the plan. The amount of bonds to be issued in the current fiscal year was determined in the light of conditions on the spot.

"The funds accumulated in the country, combined with surplus funds on the spot, would be enough to permit of the complete absorption of bonds to be raised during the year.

More Funds Available

"This year, the various financial institutions and Government orders in the country will be called upon to make greater amounts of funds available to the Government than they actually did last fiscal year. This is inevitable in view of the fact that more bonds are scheduled to be issued this year than were issued last year.

"The amount of funds to be made available to the Government this year is extremely large. But I am convinced that the Government and the people will rise to the occasion, since they are united in resolution to bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion.

"The questions of how to mobilize the necessary funds and how to employ the funds most effectively will depend to a large extent on the manner in which the various financial control corporations will perform their duties.

"In view of the current situation, it is but natural that the defense industries and undertakings, which are necessary to carry out the nation's basic policy should be provided with enough funds to meet their requirements.

Stricter Control Necessary

"It will be found necessary to exercise stricter control over funds provided to these industries with a view to insuring that these funds will be employed in the most effective way. We expect the financial control corporations to look after these matters.

"In fixing the proportion of funds for employment abroad to those used in the country, the probable amount of materials and technical ability which will be needed for the program of construction in Greater East Asia were taken into full consideration.

"The new trade program is characterized by the addition of the southern occupied areas to Japan, Manchoukuo and China on which the trade program for last fiscal year was passed.

Good Prospects Seen

"Reviewing the import side of the trade program, it is noted that expectation is attached to imports from Manchoukuo and China, which will show an increase in both amount and quantity. Similarly, much is expected from the import of special products from the southern areas.

"As for exports, contraction is seen in the shipments to Manchoukuo and China while the sales to French Indo-China and Thailand, on the contrary, are expected to increase to live up to the terms of the trade pacts with those countries. Meanwhile, positive measures will be taken to meet the needs required for administrative purposes in the occupied areas.

"The outstanding feature of the trade program for the 1942 fiscal year lies in the fact that the total amounts of exports and imports for the current fiscal year nearly equal that of the pre-China Affair days. This clearly endorses Premier General Hideki Tojo's prediction of a bright future for Japan's economy."

Chiang Sees Khan To Obtain Support Of Indian People

Domei

CANTON, June 2.—In a frantic effort to win the support of the Indians, Chiang Kai-shek had his first lengthy talk with Mohamed Zafrullah Khan, Indian representative to Chungking, who arrived at the capital of the Chiang regime on May 27. Meantime, it is reported from New Delhi that Shen Shih-hwa, Chungking representative to India, delivered a radio speech on May 31 in which he stressed the importance of closer relations between Chungking and India. This is the first public talk Shen has made since his arrival in India.

INFORMATION BOARD SHIFT

Captain Sato Replaces Admiral Ito In First Division

Captain Masaya Sato, of the Imperial Navy, was on Tuesday appointed acting Director of the First Division of the Board of Information succeeding Rear-Admiral Kenzo Ito, who was relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on the same day.

Captain Sato was connected with the Japanese Legation in Mexico as naval attache in 1939 and between September, 1941, and April this year served in the Board of Information as chief of the second section of the Second Division. He left that post to join the Navy Ministry only recently, but has once more joined the Board.

Japanese Tongue Popularized

Domei

MANILA, June 2.—The Japanese language will gradually become the main subject of study in the public and private elementary schools throughout the Philippines, which are expected to be all reopened before long. Meanwhile, the local radio station commenced broadcasting Japanese lessons, from yesterday.

Elaborate Dinner Given by Premier To Nanking Envoy

(Continued From Page 1)

Emperor has scored imperishably brilliant war achievements. As a result American and British influence has been easily ousted from East Asia and the Chungking regime, too, is in utter isolation. It hardly needs emphasis that, in order to establish Greater East Asia and a new world order, the allied nations especially Japan, China and Manchoukuo must display their cooperation and go toward a glorious goal in close harmony.

"Throughout this period President Wang and other leaders of the National Government, including Dr. Chu Min-i and others who are here, have shared the joy and hardships with Japan and rendered their efforts for the strengthening of the foundation of the National Government. It is a matter for congratulations that they are contributing a great deal toward the lofty mission of the construction of Greater East Asia and establishment of a new world order. I take this opportunity to offer my profound thanks to leaders of the National Government. Previously, Manchoukuo sent Mr. Shih Chieh-shih as its Special Envoy to Japan. His Excellency Wang Ching-wei also visited this country. Now, we are glad to welcome His Excellency Chu Min-i. All this is a manifestation of harmony among Japan, China and Manchoukuo as one family.

"At this time of great turning point of the world these three countries are marching hand in hand toward a glorious goal. No time will be more pronounced than now for the three countries to bind themselves in close ties. Japan will not grudge its support for the growth and strengthening of the National Government and is ever hoping for its growth and development with brotherly feeling."

Nation's Structure On Sturdy Footing

(Continued From Page 1)

the new political structure, he said, it is possible now to devote efforts for the construction of new Asia through a united effort of the people. At the same time, there is no room left for doubt that heavier responsibilities have been imposed on the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Of the innumerable missions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Mr. Tani explained, that of unifying the national ideology and of establishing the national structure bear a particular importance.

New Order in Japan

In short, before undertaking the gigantic task of constructing a new order in Greater East Asia, it is essential, first of all, to establish a new order in Japan itself.

The time has come for Japan to enhance the political power and the excellent cultural character of three thousand years of history to the entire region in the Greater East Asia bloc. The one billion peoples in Asia are seeking the upright guidance and powerful support of the Japanese Empire.

The people of Japan should strive further to solidify the internal structure, Mr. Tani declared, adding, that he is confident that the public will accord whole hearted cooperation in achieving the object of the holy war.

U.S. Diplomats Return

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—American diplomats and correspondents totaling 908 reached New York today from Europe aboard the Swedish ship Drottingholm, says a Washington dispatch. It further discloses that Rear-Admiral W. D. Leahy, Ambassador to Vichy, returned with the group to make a report to President Roosevelt.

SETTLERS INSTITUTE FOR BRIDES PLANNED

Will Be Trained to Become Ideal Mates for Colonists In South Areas

The brides to be sent to the Southern Regions must be women who are able to make any kind of sacrifice for their husbands, the Japanese settlers there, declared Mrs. Sugako Sugiya, permanent director of the women's department of the Overseas Brethren's Central Association, in an interview with the press.

Dealing with the program of the Association for training "brides for the Southern Regions" who will be wedded to young Japanese being sent there as leaders of the 1,000-million people in East Asia, Mrs. Sugiya said: "As well known to you, the former Overseas Women's Association, incorporated by the Overseas Brethren's Central Association, has come to assume a role as the womens' department of the latter.

"The now-defunct Overseas Womens' Association created its women's agricultural training institute in Kanagawa Prefecture in 1935 and since has sent approximately 100 graduates to Brazil and Manchoukuo as brides of Japanese settlers.

Mistake Realized

"It was generally believed before that all that was necessary for a bride was for her 'to take along a pan and a plough,' but there can be no significance in dispatching a pioneers' wife in such a haphazard manner.

"In view of the fact that Japan now is forwarding those of her leading class to this sphere to adequately guide the Asiatic people for the purpose of ushering a rosy dawn in the area as early as possible, the brides of these Japanese settlers must be well qualified to become good companions in every sense of the words.

"This is why a plan has been mapped out for inauguration of a women settlers' training institute, attached to the Overseas Brethren's Central Association, close to the existing central training school in Amanuma.

Scientific Training Planned

"As the first step, some 100 graduates of girls' high schools are to be accommodated in the projected new women settlers' training institute, where they will be given scientific training, taught how to skilfully cook food fit to native materials, as well as the theory of development of resources, thereby to meet the requirements of the Japanese settlers going there."

In conclusion, Mrs. Sugiya stated that as it seems that the sending of Japanese brides to Manchoukuo was rather tardy in comparison with the marked progress in the outpost situation, it is the association's sincere desire to send brides to the Southern Regions and other overseas areas in rapid succession this time without repeating the mistake in the case of Manchoukuo.

To Ask Assistance Of Men of Ability

(Continued From Page 1)

between the Government and civilian circles on the other.

To Set Up Groups

As a practical step for the purpose, the Government is to establish committees in the Cabinet and various Ministries.

The highlights of the general outline concerning establishment of the projected committees follow:

(1) Some committeemen will be assigned to the Cabinet and each Ministry, excepting the War and Navy Ministries, to help promote business efficiency.

(2) The committeemen to be picked up among members of the Imperial Diet and men of learning and experience are to be appointed by the Cabinet.

(3) The office term of these committeemen will be limited to one year and they may be released from their post even during their tenure of office if need arises.

Cabinet Meet Held

A regular meeting of the Cabinet was held Tuesday morning at the Premier's official residence attended by all the Cabinet Ministers including Premier Tojo and the Cabinet "Big Three."

At the meeting, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board and Cabinet Chief Secretary Naoki Hoshino gave explanations on matters under their jurisdiction and sought the members' approval.

President Suzuki explained the following projects:

1. Plan to control funds for the 1942 fiscal year.

2. A trade program for the 1942 fiscal year.

3. Temporary measure to be adopted concerning areas where establishment of industries are to be prohibited and other areas where they are to be allowed. The project gained the approval of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet Chief Secretary then explained matters concerning "establishment of committees in the Cabinet and each Ministry" comprising members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives as well as citizens with experience with the aim of strengthening the cooperation between Government and civilian circles. The proposal was also approved at the meeting.

Home Minister Yuzawa made reports on the election of members of the town and village assemblies recently carried out in the country.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, June 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Committee System

MIYAKO—As measure for "mobilizing" a new political force, the Government has decided to establish a committee in the Cabinet and various Ministries.

The Government will engage the services of Diet members and best minds in private quarters for raising efficiency in the administrative domain. This is a good idea and a noteworthy venture.

The outline of this system does not tell us the difference of this committee system from various commissions once established in the Ministries, but, since the objective of the system is to strengthen the cooperative body of the Government and people, the results must be satisfactory, if it is worked out smoothly.

Committees for Government

HOCHI—Government regulations concerning a new committee system in the Government, which has been decided to be established, will be issued and enforced shortly. Nobody will oppose this system.

Bluntly, however, the best step to raise administrative efficiency is to push affairs with quick decision. It is also necessary for the Government to have efficient and able officials in its administrative domain.

Men to be appointed in the committee must not be those like parliamentary vice-ministers or parliamentary councilors, who used to occupy Government posts. It is also hoped the Government carry out a basic improvement of personnel affairs in its administrative realm.

Consolidation of Political Structure

CHUGAI—The Government has decided to create in the Cabinet and the Ministries committees made up of members of the Diet and experienced and learned civilians.

The idea of the whole plan would seem to be to strengthen the structure of cooperation between the Government and people. This is in line with the policy of the Government for concentrating the nation's political power.

The proposed committees would meet the need which has been felt for a long time of improving the standards of Government officials. An effective administrative service is as essential to the successful conduct of the war as the improved efficiency of the people at large. The present move of the Government further shows that it is quite willing to do what the people desire it to do.

We have had civilian committees before in the Ministries. These were not as satisfactory as could be desired. The reason is that they were without the necessary organization to rely on in the acquirement of the knowledge needed by them to perform their functions.

It is to be hoped that the proposed committees would have the services of Government organs which are connected with the sort of matters which would receive their attention.

Political Changes Have Made Nation Stronger

(Continued From Page 1)

without inconsistency are the vital questions left to be dealt in future.

Another object of the Government is to effect a reform in the industrial structure. Substantially, instructions were given to form control associations for twelve categories of vital industries by virtue of the Key Industry Corporation Ordinance promulgated on the eve of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

This was subsequently followed by the promulgation of the Financial Control Corporation Ordinance on April 11 and further, an order to establish a control association for railway tracks on May 5.

Needless to say, the Key Industry Control Association is the pivotal body in propelling the reorganization of the industrial structure so that as long as the Industrial Equipment Corporation is used to the highest degree and so long as appropriate measures are taken for the reform in medium and small scale commercial and industrial enterprises, the reconstruction of Japanese industry on the wartime footing will have been completed.

Since the general public is taken as a contrast for the reform in medium and small scale industrial and commercial enterprises, such an undertaking will doubtless create a great social as well as political effects and consequently, the Government has been studying the measures in this connection with the sternest of the stern.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Government, on December 13, 1941, to be exact, officially anounced the outline for effecting an adjustment among the retailers, thus drawing a conclusion in dealing with the problems of the medium and small scale industrialists and merchants. The substantial political problem during the latter half of this year will, without question, be centered on the reorganization in this field.

It can be surmised at the same time that the problem of adjusting the demand and supply of labor will crop up in future. The center of substantial political problem last year had been the control associations, but the most vital question which will confront the people this year, it can well be predicted, will be the labor problem.

It is certain that the public, instead of adhering to the old trade or job which require to undergo a change, will voluntarily cooperate with the Government and absorb itself in serving the State through the vital industrial field.

(To Be Continued)

Italian Units Crush Big British Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

and other war materials, the announcement said.

Denying British reports that fighting around Kalinin has become intensified, official quarters here today declared that all was quiet in the sector with no Germans or Soviet attacks taking place.

News spread by Radio Daventry that Soviet forces had repulsed a German counter-attack in a three-day battle in the Kalinin sector was invented in order to divert world attention from the outstanding German victories in the Kharkov and Donetz areas, these quarters said.

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New Factory Plan Passed by Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

by the Government as a matter of principle, except the following cases:

"1. Metal industry and machine tool industry or chemical industry necessary for supply of munitions shall be recognized for establishment, or enlargement when such is deemed highly necessary.

"2. If legal permission is given prior to the enforcement of the measures and work has already been started and suspension of work brings great losses to entrepreneurs, establishment or enlargement can be permitted."

Yuzawa Returns From Trip

Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, arrived at Tokyo Station at 7:30 a.m. Tuesday from his trip to the western part of Japan. The Home Minister attended the opening ceremony of the Kwanmon Tunnel, which took place on May 31.

Raid Alarm in L.A.

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—An air raid alarm was suddenly given at midnight yesterday in the Los Angeles region, reports a dispatch from Los Angeles reaching here.

AIRMAN DESCRIBES RAID ON CANTERBURY

German Formations Blast Enemy City in Retaliation Against Cologne Attack

Domei

BERLIN, June 1.—A description of a retaliatory bombing raid on Canterbury by a German aviator was today published by the D.N.B. news agency.

The description runs:

"Canterbury was flooded with bright moonlight. When the German bomber formations reached the vicinity of the city, the British antiaircraft batteries began their furious firing with the aid of searchlights.

"Over the sky of the city a balloon barrage was erected while formations of British fighters appeared in the moonlight to attack the German bombers.

"The German formations, however, flew into the city, raining bombs. The city soon became enveloped in furious fire with flames rising high into the sky.

"Completing the retaliatory air raid, the German bombers returned to their base."

Only 300 Planes Used

Domei

BERLIN, June 2.—Refuting British propaganda relative to the recent bombing expedition on the city of Cologne, competent authorities of Germany today declared that contrary to the British announcement emphasizing the participation of over 1,000 planes in this raid, the actual number was not over 300 at the most, and that they carried out an indiscriminate bombing.

The British claim of over 1,000 planes is foolish propaganda, these circles said, for the actual number was even less than 300 or 200.

The Anglo-American camp is resorting to such groundless propaganda in order to circulate misinterpreted information regarding the gigantic German war result at Kharkov and also to reduce the ratio of planes shot down during the raid.

It is true that the Luftwaffe has bombed big cities, such as Warsaw and Amsterdam, the same source declared, but they were because the enemy had been using these cities as bases, and they vary fundamentally from the British bombing of Cologne, which evidently was directed to cause casualties among women and children.

In Cologne, the Church of St. Mary constructed in the 7th century and three other churches, built several hundred years ago, have been heavily damaged, exposing the British method of cultural destruction which one can never understand.

The German air raid conducted on Canterbury on the night of May 31 was a reprisal for the indiscriminate bombing of Cologne by the British airmen, the competent authorities concluded.

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HISTORIAN RECALLS JAPAN'S GREAT MEN

Meritorious Services to State Rendered by Many in Past

In his contribution to the May issue of Jitsugyo-no-Nippon, a popular Japanese monthly, Ikujiro Watanabe, famous historian, deals closely with the characters of Japan's great men such as Admiral Count Gonohyoe Yamamoto, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, General Count Maresuke Nogi, Prince Hirobumi Ito and others who rendered distinguished services to the State during the Russo-Japan War.

"Whenever I recall the historic battle with Russia and think of the men on whose shoulders rested the fate of the Japanese Empire, I can see vividly the difference in the making of Japanese military men, politicians, financiers and others in different walks of life as compared with the Russians.

"Nikolai Alexandrovitch II, the Russian Czar, and his Government officials took a frivolous attitude when they were about to wage a war on which depended the fate of the country, exposing the nation to a grave risk for the sake of private desires and honor.

"The Russian Czar blindly believed that there was not a nation in the world which could withstand the mighty forces of Czarist Russia and called Japan a monkey, contending that his country could crush Japan at a single blow.

"What a difference as compared with the heart of the Emperor Meiji! The Great Japanese Emperor graciously strived how best to guarantee safety of the State by peaceful means instead of involving the Japanese subjects in the turmoils of war.

"The then Home Minister of Russia who was rather nationalistic in idea, when reminded by General Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropatkin that he was the only one among the high officials who supported the political adventure by agreeing to war with Japan, cooly replied:

" 'You do not understand the internal situation in Russia today. There exists in the minds of the people a strong sentiment of revolution, and in order to disperse this feeling, it is necessary to manifest the dignity of the political administrators by winning a war, no matter how small the scale may be.'

Another Great Difference

"He was ready to risk his country simply for the sake of a political measure. What a difference from the efforts of Prince Ito, Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata and others who, knowing full well that a war was inevitable, still strived until the last moment to settle the issue by peaceful means. Herein lies the crossroads of victory or defeat and the difference in people's determination to bring about the rise or fall of a nation.

"In order to explain the State-first policy of the men on whose shoulders rested the fate of the Japanese Empire, I should like to give description of some of the noted figures during those days.

"The man who led the Imperial Navy and who planned the military administration and strategy was Admiral Yamamoto, who was then 52 years old. Among the meritorious services he rendered to the State, the appointment of Admiral Togo stands out most conspicuously.

"Anticipating a war with Russia, Admiral Yamamoto decided to replace Admiral Baron Sonojo Hidaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet with Admiral Togo in October, 1903. Admiral Yamamoto was an intimate friend of Admiral Hidaka, but at the same time, he knew thoroughly the strong and weak points of the latter.

"When Admiral Hidaka was told of the replacement, he indignantly unsheathed his sword and handing it to Admiral Yamamoto, said: 'Yamamoto, I am not going to say a word. Just take this sword and stab me to death.'

Navy Before Everything

"Admiral Yamamoto was prepared to sacrifice even the prestige of his best and closest friend if it was for the cause of the country. He studied all affairs from the stand-point of the Navy.

"During the middle part of January, 1904, the Army had completed all preparations for war, and after sending the mobilization order, Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, General Count Gen'taro Kodama, the then Vice-Chief of the General Staff, proposed an expedition to Korea, but Admiral Yamamoto stoutly objected to the Army.

"When the question was discussed in a Diet session, a hot debate lasted for a long time between Field Marshal Prince Yamagata and Admiral Yamamoto, and by the time the meeting was brought to a close, the two men, by no means parted friends. Prince Ito tried to soothe Admiral Yamamoto, but the latter persistently stuck to his ground and did not yield to the Army.

"It was not because he was a pacifist; it was because the two cruisers the Navy had ordered in Europe, the Nisshin and Kasuga, were not completed. In February, however, when a possibility was seen for their delivery, Admiral Yamamoto did not hesitate at a council called in the Imperial presence for a declaration of war.

"Asked by Count Kentaro Kaneko if there was a prospect of winning the war, the Admiral replied: 'It is my opinion that half of the Japanese fleet and men might be sacrificed, but in return, the Russian armada will be annihilated by the remaining half.

"That the brilliant success of the Japanese Navy during the Russo-Japanese War is attributable to superior strategy and competent leadership of Fleet Admiral Togo is, of course, indisputable.

"At 1 a.m. on February 6, 1904, he gathered his subordinates on board the flagship, Mikasa, and disclosing the strategy of smashing the enemy fleet in order to assume a mastery of the sea, said:

Togo's Words Recalled

" 'We are about to wage a war against the strongest nation in the world, and consequently, the fate of the Japanese Empire depends entirely on this naval battle. I only hope that you will render an all-out effort to place the Imperial mind at rest.'

"Thus, at midnight on February 8 and on to the dawn of the following day, two assaults were launched on Port Arthur, sinking several enemy battleships and cruisers and inflicting heavy damage to several other enemy warships. The spectacular results at the outset of the war dealt a material and spiritual effect on the enemy's morale, leading to the smashing victory for the Japanese Forces.

"History repeats itself. Though the month and the year vary, the ever victorious units of the Imperial Navy, at daybreak on December 8, 1941, scored a decisive victory over the enemy forces at Pearl Harbor under the able command of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"Fleet Admiral Togo established a great spirit and faith among the officers and men of the Imperial Navy. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who was baptized with blood during the Russo-Japanese War, is a typical man brought up in this spirit and faith.

"In the Army field, General Nogi moralized the war into highest sublimity and not only did he justify the holiness of the war in pursuit of a lasting peace in the Orient, but also, he built up an Army spirit characteristic of the Japanese Forces. The history of his war career, however, was by no means as colorful as that of Fleet Admiral Togo.

General Nogi's Mission

"His mission during the Russo-Japanese War was to capture Port Arthur. It was strategy of the Imperial Headquarters to reduce this fortress before the arrival of the Baltic Fleet and a message was relayed to General Nogi, stressing the vital importance of this operation in deciding the course of the war and asking the General to observe rough-and-ready tactics.

"Such a policy, of course, meant to spare no sacrifice, and it was this policy that the siege of Port Arthur became the cynosure of severe criticism because of its gruesomeness.

"During the first major offensive which lasted for eight days beginning August 17, no fewer than 14,600 casualties were caused on the Japanese side, but no telling effect was dealt on the enemy.

"Consequently, the strategy was changed, and a new method was employed during the second general offensive which was carried out on September 19 and 26, but on the latter date, the Japanese side suffered further casualties totaling some 3,800, and lost some 42,000 shells, but again it was a failure.

"The Russian Baltic Fleet finally weighed anchor for Port Arthur, but the fortress was still intact so that the Japanese Imperial Headquarters was extremely worried. Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, wired General Nogi a quatrain with seven Chinese characters in each line, indirectly instructing the General to reduce the enemy fortress immediately.

"It was rather unique to give instructions in a poem, but behind it all was rather a pathetic episode.

"People at home held a hasty conclusion that General Nogi did not know how to fight a war, and he became the center of severe criticism.

203-Meter Hill Falls

"The third general attack was launched on Port Arthur from November 26 to December 6, in which General Nogi lost a further 16,500 men, 43,800 shells and 4,790,000 cartridges, but this time, the Japanese Forces succeeded in occupying 203-meter Hill.

"This victory proved highly significant for it marked a turning-point in the war, leading to the capitulation of the impregnable fortress on January 1, 1905. Through this victory, not only did General Nogi regain his reputation as a competent general, but became a national hero overnight and was granted a gracious Imperial Rescript from Emperor Meiji.

"General Nogi, nonetheless, was far from happy or contented. He led another attack and successfully achieved his goal in the Battle of Mukden, but he was still not enthusiastic to return to Japan triumphantly.

"For seven months after the armistice had been signed, General Nogi remained in Fakumen to supervise a garrison stationed near the border. When a well-known man visited him one evening in early summer, General Nogi, his eyes wandering away to the horizon of the endless Mongol-Russian border, said:

" 'I simply cannot face the parents of the thousands of men who died in action. Rather than go back to Japan, I would like to spend the rest of my life in the plains of Mongolia.'

"Among the supreme advisers to the Emperor Meiji during the Russo-Japanese War and in whom the Great Emperor placed the deepest confidence was Prince Ito. One year before the outbreak of the historic war, the Emperor Meiji was pleased to grant him an Imperial Message, asking him to resign from his post of the President of the Seiyukai to assume an important position of the highest adviser to the Throne for the duration of the war.

Prince Ito Promoted

"Summoning Prince Ito on July 6, 1903, the Emperor explained the gravity of the situation confronting Japan at that time, and advised him to become the highest political adviser for there may be an occasion in which his services might be required in negotiating with Russia in future.

"In January, 1904, the tension in the Russo-Japanese diplomatic relation was greatly intensified, resulting in a council in the Imperial presence on January 12. After this, the Emperor Meiji told Prince Ito, Field Marshal Prince Yamagata and others to cancel all plans for a trip so that they could answer summons at any time.

"Following the final council in the Imperial presence held on February 4, Field Marshal Prince Yamagata invited Prince Ito to the former's residence and they pledged each other to do everything possible within their power for the State.

"Afterward, Prince Ito had a conference with Count Kaneko and advised the latter to go to the United States to establish friendly relations with President Theodore Roosevelt so that Japan might win the sympathy of the United States during the eventual peace conference. Even at the time of the declaration of war, Prince Ito did not forget to make preparations for diplomatic moves favorable to Japan when such a time came to sign the truce.

"A man who knows how to wield a sword also knows when to sheathe it. A man who does not know when to put away his sword is a maniac. Thus, Prince Ito began preparations for a peace conference on the very eve of the declaration of war."

Imperial Cavalry Advance in Chekiang

Despite the fact that nowadays all armies are highly mechanized, the war charger, often appropriately called man's most faithful friend, plays an important role in operations in certain areas; mountainous terrain especially. Here a cavalry unit is seen advancing in Chekiang. (Passed by War Ministry)

Lighter Side of Army Airmen's Lives Is Amusingly Described by War Scribe

The lighter side of an airman's life at the battle front would be an appropriate title for the following interesting dispatch sent from the Burma firing lines by a Yomiuri correspondent, wherein some amusing incidents are related.

Whenever an Army bomber returns from a raid, the correspondent writes, the fliers invariably bring back with them welcome drinks of icy cold sugar water, called "spot tea," for members of the ground crew. The airmen, it is explained, take flasks of water with sugar in it on their flights and this becomes almost frozen due to the sudden drop in temperature when high altitudes are attained. The airmen always bring back some of this icy cold beverage for the thirsty ground crew.

Some of the fliers, brave as they all are, are nevertheless somewhat superstitious, the correspondent continues, giving one or two examples. A certain lieutenant "A," who was born on the seventh day of the month, considers the numeral 7 his lucky number. When a kind of reptile common to the Burma regions makes a peculiar cry seven times, he considers it a lucky sign and is most happy, especially if he is about to take off. On other occasions, he pats the wings of his plane seven times before boarding it.

Then there is a sub-lieutenant who refuses to take off unless he has flowers in his cockpit.

Army fliers sometimes have to pay for their accuracy in bombing in an unexpected way. They discover an enemy base and rain down high explosives, blasting hangars and landing facilities. Then they often find that the land forces have occupied this base and they in turn must use it as their own field. Lieutenant "N" is quoted as having said: "Our bombing is so accurate that when we find we have to use certain enemy bases as landing fields, we are in difficulties. Hangars and buildings are all destroyed beyond recognition and we have quite a hard time repairing what only a short while previously we smashed."

Kobe Notes

German Ambassador Eugen Ott, accompanied by Kurt Luedde Neurath and Dr. H. Zachert, secretaries to the German Embassy in Tokyo, paid a brief visit to Kobe last Sunday, en route to Mt. Koya where the German envoy offered prayers for an Axis victory and for the Axis soldiers who have fallen in the current war.

Ambassador Ott arrived at the Sannomiya Station on Sunday evening at 5:33 p.m. and was met by the staff members of the German Consulate-General in Kobe. After spending the night at the Tor Hotel, the German envoy and his suite left for Osaka at 8:30 a.m. A special coach was put at their disposal at Namba and the party arrived on Mt. Koya shortly after noon. On Tuesday, at 3:54 p.m., Ambassador Ott and his party left Mt. Koya and proceeded to Nara and registered at the Nara Hotel.

One June 3, the German Ambassador will be host at a dinner party at the Nara Hotel which will be attended by leading personages of Nara. At 8 p.m., Ambassador Ott and his suite will leave for Kyoto from where he will entrain for Tokyo at 10:25 p.m.

The visiting Nippon University boxing team defeated the Kwansei Gakuin University amateurs five points to two in the card staged at the Nishinomiya Stadium on Sunday afternoon.

Of the seven bouts, the Nichidai scrappers took four, the Kwangaku team earned one, while two encounters ended in draws. One of Nichidai's victories was through a default as Ogata, ace K. G. flyweight, was unable to turn out due to illness.

The results follow, the Nichidai boxers being mentioned first:—Flyweight: Kata drew with Nozaki; Kageyama defeated Ogata by default. Bantamweight: Kishimoto decisioned Imamichi; Oguri lost to Ito on points. Featherweight: Kume drew with Shoda; Saito decisioned Gomi. Lightweight Kinjo beat Takayama by decision.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 1. Major-General Eugen Ott (German Ambassador to Japan), Mr. K. Akita, Graf von Durckheim, Mr. N. E. Ericson, Mr. Y. Hanasawa, Mrs. E. Harich-Schneider, Mr. W. Kolln, Mrs. K. Kawasaki, Miss H. Kawasaki, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Luedde-Neurath, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsunaga, Mr. K. Nozawa, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. C. Riber, Dr. J. Rockstroh, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. P. Schoenig, Dr. H. Zachert.

Exile Government to Move

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—Having lost its ruling power in Burma as a result of the perfect control of the Japanese Forces over the area, the Exile Burmese government will flee to India before long with the understanding of the British Government, it was learned here in a Reuter's dispatch received from New Delhi.

RESCUED INTERNEE RETURNS TO JAPAN

Relates How Captives Wept for Joy When Imperial Troops Took Sandakan

The deep emotion and joy with which the Japanese internees felt when the Imperial Forces landed on Sandakan, in the northeast of British Borneo, was described by Keiji Fukui, an employe of the Borneo Fishery Company, who had been confined together with 600 other Japanese in the Sandakan National Hospital for 43 days from December 8 last year till January 19, on his arrival on Monday in Fukuoka by plane from Taihoku, reports Domei. Mr. Fukui is scheduled to fly to Tokyo today. His account follows:

"On the morning of December 8 last year, I was listening to the radio when it was broadcast that Japan had declared war against the United States and Britain.

"I made up my mind to face any emergency. I was not confused because it had been decided between the Japanese representative and the authorities of British Borneo that, in case of emergency, the Japanese residents there would be allowed to live with liberty in the factories of the respective companies to which they belonged.

"At about 4 p.m., however, I learned by telephone message from Consul Kiichiro Yamamoto that he and the staff-members of the Consulate had been confined by the British authorities.

Arrests Made

"Soon after that the chief of police, followed by more than a dozen soldiers, came to my house and asked me to follow him to the police station.

"When I went to the police station together with my family members, I found many other Japanese residents who had already gathered there. I was delighted to see that not a single one of them showed any sign of fear or confusion.

"Immediately after I was taken to the police station, I was transferred to the Sandakan National Hospital, where I was confined until January 19.

"Chinese and Indian volunteers kept watch over us. The internees in the hospital were fairly well treated, though the food given us was not very good.

"The soldiers on guard duty secretly informed us of the latest news. Thanks to this, we could learn of the activities of the Imperial Forces. We waited many a weary day for the arrival of the Japanese Forces in Sandakan.

"One of the guards said to me, 'The Japanese will never fail to advance to this place. We will then abandon our positions and flee.'

Japanese Planes Come

"On December 20, three Japanese Navy planes made their appearance for the first time over Sandakan. They circled over the city and then dove on to the enemy positions and machine-gunned them repeatedly.

"We internees embraced one another and wept with joy.

"On the morning of January 19, the chief of the police telephoned to the hospital. He said, 'The Japanese Forces have landed on the shore of Sandakan. We are ready to surrender. As it is dangerous yet, the internees are requested to remain in the hospital, until I personally visit you.'

"Never had I been moved more deeply than at that moment. 'How glad I am that I was born a Japanese,' I reflected. Every Japanese internee could do nothing but to weep with joy.

"Soon they began to shout, 'Dai Nippon Teikoku Banzi.' The shouts continued for a long time. Meanwhile, the soldiers on guard, who had by that time discarded their rifles, bayonets and bullet cases, looked at us as if they didn't know what to do next."

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SOUTH REGIONS RICH IN VARIETY OF FISH

Japanese Officials in Java Move to Take Advantage Of Nature's Gift

The Japanese occupied areas in the Southern Regions are not only rich in natural resources but rich in aquatic products, the sea, rivers and lakes being storehouses of all kinds of fish, states a Batavia dispatch to the Nichi Nichi on Sunday.

The East Indies produced 60,000 tons of fish a year before the outbreak of the war while 60,000 tons of dried fish, approximately 20,000,-000 yen worth, were imported from Thailand and French Indo-China. In spite of this large quantity of fish being consumed by the native inhabitants as their main food, the Dutch authorities in these regions, not being interested, took no trouble to explore the water storehouses which should give a rich food supply to the native inhabitants.

The Military Administration in Java determined to give an ample supply of fish to the soldiers, the native inhabitants, and also to the people in Japan Proper, have launched on a serious investigation of aquatic resources. The Dutch aquatic industry facilities being taken over by the Japanese Army, the Aquatic Product Industry Office in Buitenzorg started its work with much vigor, and this will shortly be followed by the opening of aquatic industrial institutions in Batavia.

The future development of aquatic industry in Java is more than a possibility, Sunda Islands and Macassar Straits in the north and Batavia in the west offering great chance for coastal fishery. The day products on the coasts of Batavia are said to mount to 7 tons to 8 tons while no motor-boat facilities and expert fishermen are available. Also the coastal water south of Java was, reported by the Japan Aquatic Industrial Company after careful investigation, the best fishing ground of tuna and bonito while the inland waters are well suited for culture fish.

The Military Administration dispatched two experts, Tatsutaro Kanbe of the Fisheries Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Tetsuo Ueda of the Japan Fisheries Company to Java with the purpose of developing the fishery industry in that area. They gave the following accounts on their experience:—

Mr. Kanbe, "The Dutch people were so indifferent to fishery that they made no effort to develop the fishery industry. The equipments of laboratories and research institutes are so poor that they cannot be compared with those of Japan. They seemed to have paid more attention to anopheles mosquitos which, they thought, were bred in the water where culture fish were raised. It will not be long before the amount of production will increase to a large quantity, if we could adopt Japanese fishery knowledge, technique, and experiences to the fishery industry in this region."

Mr. Ueda stated, "I have been to Java five times and have explored every corner. Many varieties of fish have been found in this region, lobsters, mackerels, hair-tails, saury-pikes, tuna etc. among them. If the Okinawa expert fishermen, who evacuated with the spread of the war in this area will come back, the amount of products will be increased. In near future we will be able to feed the Japanese soldiers in the South with fresh fish and to send canned and frozen fish to Japan Proper. The most needed here, at present is Japanese experts who will coach the native inhabitants in the new technique of fishery."

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Mighty Light, lighter
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	Moller Line, Ltd. (British) Shanghai
Captain of Vessel	(Chinese, name unknown)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, at a point north of the Paracels Islands and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

1.	**Name of Vessel**	Bennevis, steamship
	Nationality of Vessel	British
	Owners of Vessel	Ben Line Steamers, Ltd. (British) Leith
	Captain of Vessel	G. D. Wilson (British)
2.	**Cargo on Vessel**	Thirty-eight tons of Ammunition
	Owners	British Naval Armament Supply Station

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel and cargo thereon were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, at a point north of the Paracels Islands and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Needwood, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	Republic of Panama
Owners of Vessel	Wallem & Co. (Norwegian) Hongkong
Captain of Vessel	Erik J. Koch (Danish)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 8, 1941, in the port of Tsingtao and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

1.	**Name of Vessel**	Marie Moller, steamship
	Nationality of Vessel	British
	Owners of Vessel	Moller Line, Ltd. (British) Shanghai
	Captain of Vessel	A. Musikas (Estonian)
2.	**Name of Vessel**	Autumn Light, lighter
	Nationality of Vessel	British
	Owners of Vessel	(Same as above)
	Captain of Vessel	(Chinese, name unknown)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy on December 9, 1941, on the sea north of the Taichu Islands and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Capella, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	Panamanian
Owners of Vessel	Wallem & Co. (Norwegian) Shanghai
Captain of Vessel	Ingebrit A. M. Teigland (Norwegian)

It is here notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 9, 1941, off Cape S. Jacques and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

NOTICE

Name of Vessel	Hsin Peking, steamship
Nationality of Vessel	British
Owners of Vessel	China Navigation Co., Ltd. (British) London
Captain of Vessel	James Gordon Smart (British)

It is hereby notified that the foregoing vessel was captured by the Imperial Navy on December 11, 1941, off Yushan, estuary of the Yangtze River, and will be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

June 3, 1942
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

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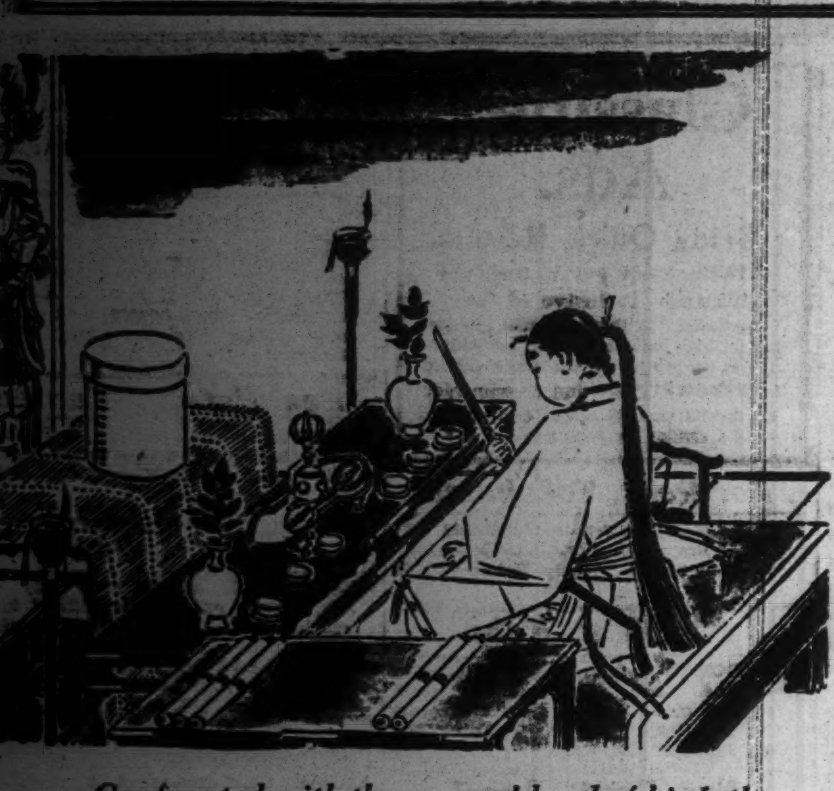
Son of a Hero



Confronted with the severed head of his father, the 13-year-old boy took the beautiful, ornamental sword in his hand. It was the Chrysanthemum Sword, heirloom of the Kusunoki Family given to him by his father at their last parting. Suddenly he whipped out the blade. It sparkled and shone in the flickering candle-light, shone bright and true like the soul of his dead father...... A stirring tale of Masatsura, son of Masashige Kusunoki, Japan's famous loyalist-warrior of the fourteenth century.

The Messenger

"Young master! Young master!" It was Sakon Onchi calling. Masatsura, who was dozing, jumped up from his bed. From the expression on Sakon's face and from his quivering voice, Masatsura perceived instantly what had happened.

"Then father has died?"

"Yes, young master, he has died on the battlefield. So have your uncle and the 700 warriors."

"And who brought this information?"

"Tarobe of Jinguji and Takedomaru of Tomita. They have just come back half dead from the battle front of Minatogawa.

"How?"

"They came to the shore of Sakai by boat and were carried on a stretcher from there. Will my young master see them?"

Sakon Onchi led Masatsura hurriedly to the main room. At the entrance stood Lady Hisako composed and erect.

"Mother!" Masatsura ran to her. However, Lady Hisako showed no sign of emotion.

"We must not weep, Masatsura. Remember what your great father said upon his departure at Sakurai-no-eki. Hear quickly from Tarobe and Takedomaru how bravely and fiercely he fought without giving heed to the thousands of enemies, and how he met his death after a valiant battle."

So saying, she followed her son into the main room where the two informants were lying half dead while receiving treatment for their wounds.

The two informants that were carried into the main room of Mikumari Mansion, the home of Masashige Kusunoki, had received wounds so serious that it was a miracle they had not died. They must have lost much blood. Their faces were dead white.

In spite of his condition, Tarobe sat up and bowed low. Takedomaru quickly followed his example and bowed respectfully.

"Speak!" Masatsura demanded.

Tarobe first looked at his young master, then at Lady Hisako, and no longer able to suppress his emotion, began to weep violently. Seeing Tarobe weep, Takedomaru began to mourn and all those gathered there were also brought to tears. The bonfire burning near the verandah of the room dimmed in their tear-filled eyes.

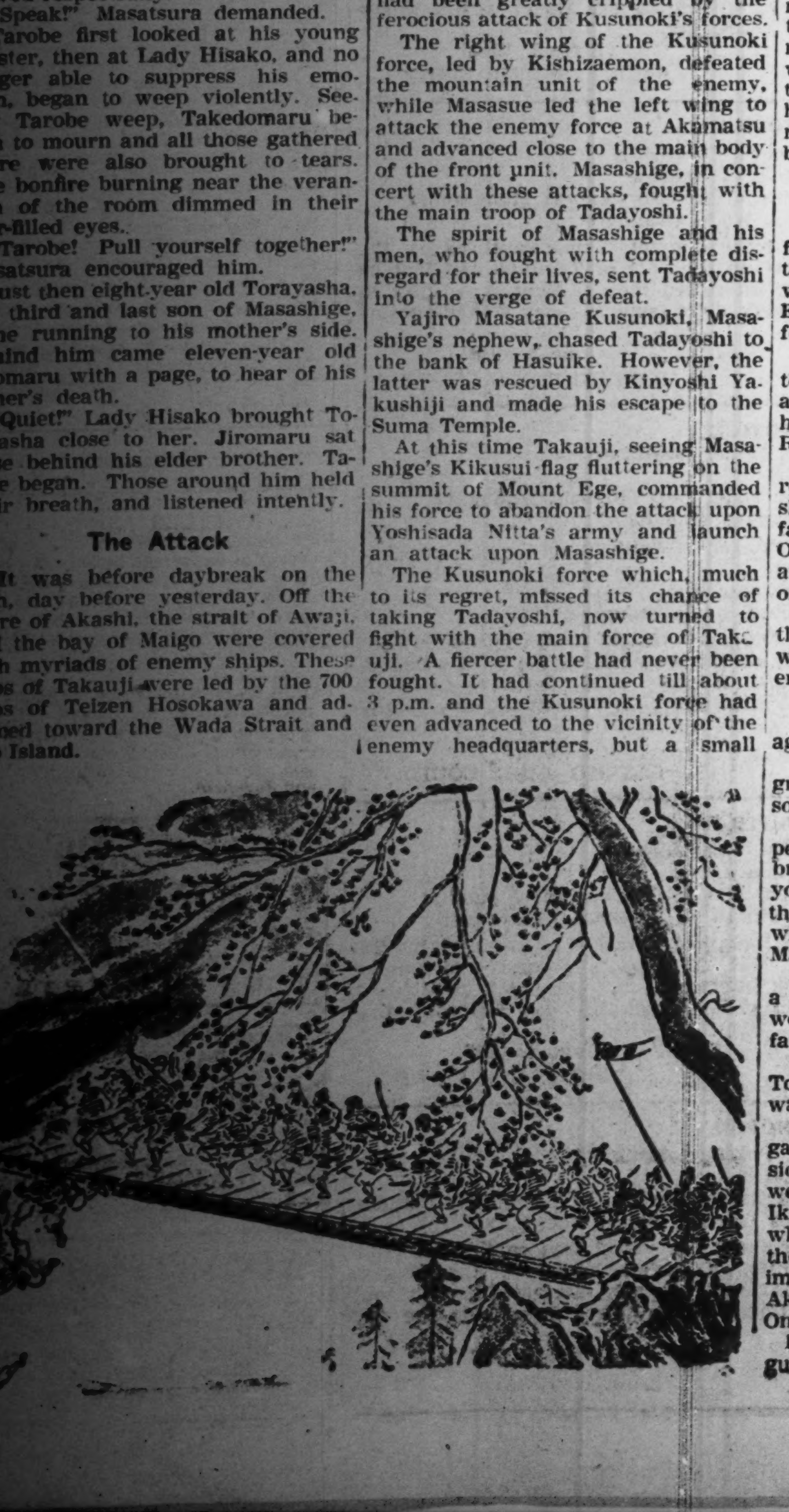
"Tarobe! Pull yourself together!" Masatsura encouraged him.

Just then eight-year old Torayasha, the third and last son of Masashige, came running to his mother's side. Behind him came eleven-year old Jiromaru with a page, to hear of his father's death.

"Quiet!" Lady Hisako brought Torayasha close to her. Jiromaru sat close behind his elder brother. Tarobe began. Those around him held their breath, and listened intently.

The Attack

"It was before daybreak on the 25th, day before yesterday. Off the shore of Akashi, the strait of Awaji, and the bay of Maigo were covered with myriads of enemy ships. These ships of Takauji were led by the 700 ships of Teizen Hosokawa and advanced toward the Wada Strait and Kyo Island.



Meanwhile, the land troop of Tadayoshi Takauji's brother, divided itself into three units, one advancing from the mountain side, another from the front and the third from the seashore. These advanced with ferocious force over mountains and valleys. The mountain unit under Takatsune Ashikaga came from Hiyodorigoe to the north of Yumeno, while the front unit, commanded by Tadayoshi himself, came to the foot of Mount Ege from East Suma, and the shore unit led by Shoni came along the beach to Matsubara of Wadayama. They descended upon us with terrific force."

Bearing his pain, Tarobe continued. "Lord Masashige, viewing this maneuver from the top of Mount Ege, spurred us saying that he wanted to see how well a loyal man could fight.

"'If one warrior can fight off a hundred enemies each, even if we have only seven hundred men we can defeat an enemy army of seventy thousand,' said he. 'If each of us can handle two hundred men, we need not fear an enemy force of a hundred and forty thousand.'

"We took our stand resolutely and attacked our enemy with a will as strong and fervent as tempered iron."

Gathering up his failing strength, Tarobe of Jinguji related the details of the unfortunate war.

According to Tarobe of Jinguji, at about 10 o'clock on the morning of May 25th of the First Year of the Era of Engen, Hosokawa's naval troop advanced eastward from Wada Strait and reached the Kobe Shore, from where it attacked Kusunoki's army from the back.

Yoshisada Nitta attacked the enemy headquarters at Mount Shiouchi, forcing it to shift to Ikuta Forest.

Meanwhile, Takauji's great force had arrived from Nishihama of Hyogo and from Komagabayashi. By that time the Tadayoshi's land troop had been greatly crippled by the ferocious attack of Kusunoki's forces.

The right wing of the Kusunoki force, led by Kishizaemon, defeated the mountain unit of the enemy, while Masasue led the left wing to attack the enemy force at Akamatsu and advanced close to the main body of the front unit. Masashige, in concert with these attacks, fought with the main troop of Tadayoshi.

The spirit of Masashige and his men, who fought with complete disregard for their lives, sent Tadayoshi into the verge of defeat.

Yajiro Masatane Kusunoki, Masashige's nephew, chased Tadayoshi to the bank of Hasuike. However, the latter was rescued by Kinyoshi Yakushiji and made his escape to the Suma Temple.

At this time Takauji, seeing Masashige's Kikusui-flag fluttering on the summit of Mount Ege, commanded his force to abandon the attack upon Yoshisada Nitta's army and launch an attack upon Masashige.

The Kusunoki force which, much to its regret, missed its chance of taking Tadayoshi, now turned to fight with the main force of Takauji. A fiercer battle had never been fought. It had continued till about 3 p.m. and the Kusunoki force had even advanced to the vicinity of the enemy headquarters, but a small army could do nothing against a large one.

When the battle was fought against Teizen Hosokawa's men at Minatogawa, Generals Yashiro Masatane and Kishizaemon were already dead and there remained only 70 men to continue the battle.

Masashige cut his way through the enemy to the Kogon Temple in Kobe, which he decided was to be his dying place.

He called Tarobe Masafusa, the heir of Masamoro, to his side and said, "Go back to Kawachi and report my last to Masatsura."

Tarobe begged his master to let him die with him but his master would not listen to him.

"Are you going to disobey my orders?" At these words Tarobe could not but do as he was bidden.

Tarobe then saw Masashige and his brother die by each other's hands. He saw the 13 principal vassals follow their master, and his father Masamoro leave this world.

According to Tarobe, just before dying Masashige asked his brother what his last wish was. His brother replied, "I wish to be reborn seven times and destroy our enemy." Masashige looked fondly at his brother and said smiling, "I wish the same too."

Harakiri

The great relief of having fulfilled his mission took all the strength out of Tarobe and he fell weakly on to the floor.

Just at this moment, Takedomaru suddenly pulled out his short sword and tried to pierce his own throat. Those around him jumped on him and prevented his suicide. His sword taken from him, Takedomaru pleaded painfully, "Please let me die."

Tarobe, who was lying on the floor from exhaustion, lifted his head slowly and questioned Takedomaru, "What is the meaning of this suicide?"

Takedomaru explained his intention. "Tarobe-dono has been asked by the master to fulfill a mission. He has been commanded by the master to live and report on the war to the young master. I, on the other hand, was even unable to follow the master to the Kogon Temple, where he passed away. I fell on the battlefield and was waiting for my death to come when Tarobe-dono came along, and spurring me to pull myself together, brought me here from the battleground where I should have died.

"Now that the report of the battle has been made, I should not live a minute longer. My father, Shiro Masatake Tomita, has followed the master at the Kogonji. Although a little late, I should like to join the followers." So saying, he struggled to free himself from the hands that were holding him.

Lady Hisako calmed him. "I understand well your wish to die quickly. I do not blame you at all. But now that you have come back from the Minato River with Tarobe, in spite of your suffering, I should like you to live for the sake of my son."

Takedomaru had no wish to live. However, it would be unwise to go against his mistress' words now.

"Then I shall do as bidden." He seemed to have resigned himself from the idea, but on the following day, after writing a detailed note, he committed "harakiri."

Upon hearing about Takedomaru's death, Tarobe exclaimed, "So he died! Although I saved him on the banks of the Minato River, he must have been worried about my wound in spite of his severer wound, and he must have thought that, should I die, there would be no one to fulfill the master's orders. He would come with me to Mikumari and die after the report was made, that must have been his thought. What an admirable youth. He is worthy of being the son of Tomita."

The Trap

Yoshisada Nitta, after withdrawing from the Ikuta Forest, sped to Kyoto to report to the Emperor about the war. It was then decided that the Emperor should go to Mount Hiei for safety.

On May 29 Takauji entered Kyoto and the next day Tadayoshi. Soon after, the head of Masashige was hung on the banks of the Rokujo River for the public to see.

However, the people would not readily believe that this was Masashige's head, for in January many false heads had been hung there. One was said to be that of Masashige, another of Yoshisada, and another of Nagatoshi Nawa.

It was Masashige's scheme to trick the enemy into thinking that these were the heads of Masashige's generals.

The people shook their heads.

"It's more likely to be a false one again!

"Yes. The head of a general as great as Masashige cannot be taken so easily."

Hearing these remarks of the people. Tadayoshi went to his brother. "Brother, let me hear your opinion. Instead of hanging the head there, don't you think it will be a better idea to send it to Masashige's home in Kawachi Tojo?"

Takauji agreed with him. "That's a very good idea. It should greatly weaken the morale of Kusunoki's family."

To send the head to Kawachi Tojo, the lay priest, Yurin Sesegawa, was selected as messenger.

It was on June 3 that Yurin Sesegawa reached the Mikumari mansion on Kawachi Tojo. He first went to Shichiroji Ama and Shoso Ikuchi, vassals of Masashige, with whom he was acquainted, and told them his mission. The two vassals immediately sent a messenger to the Akasaka Castle and had Sakon Onchi come to the mansion.

Having the great responsibility of guarding his young master, Onchi pondered over the matter with the greatest care. After talking over the matter with Lady Hisako he, decided to receive the head in the front drawing-room.

Yurin repeated Takauji's words to Onchi. It was a speech molded with the greatest guile and cunning.

"It need not be mentioned that Takauji has gone against the Emperor much against his will. He was forced to take that step for he was charged with having revolutionary schemes, of which he was totally innocent.

"He said that he could never forget the friendship he had enjoyed with Masashige-dono with whom he had worked and fought together to destroy the Hojo clan. He had no personal grudge against your master.

"However, your master took his own life at Minato River. This has caused Takauji great sorrow for he not only cannot forget his former friendship with Masashige-dono, but he had been thinking of asking Masashige-dono to acquaint the Emperor of his innocence.

"The bravery of your master, as shown in this last battle, cannot be surpassed. The generals killed on our side amounted to 55, and more than 3,300 of our men died. The number of wounded is far too large and cannot be known exactly. There never was, nor will there ever be a general as great as Kusunoki-dono.

"Takauji has sent me with the worthy head of Masashige-dono to show his extreme regret and his great sympathy for Lady Hisako and her respected son.

"As long as you do not raise an army against Takauji, he will never attack the three provinces of Kawachi, Izumi, and Settsu."

The Right Fiber

With this long speech Yurin handed over the box that contained the head. Sakon Onchi accepted it and lifted the cover.

He examined the head carefully. How his master had changed! The sunken eyes, the pale lips! But it was unmistakably the head of his honorable master.

Onchi, suppressing the strong emotion that threatened to overwhelm him, covered the box again.

"I am very grateful to the kind Ashikaga-dono for sending us the head of the now dead master. . . . However," Onchi suddenly looked at the lay priest sternly and continued, "this gratitude is merely my personal feeling. Our master had challenged the enemy of the government, Takauji, by the gracious will of our Emperor.

"The enemy of the government is a rebel. The rebel Takauji is forever an enemy of the Kusunoki clan. Our present master, Masatsura, although unripe of age, will uphold the will of his father. Should the army of Ashikaga attack, let it attack. We have no fear. I, Mitsukaju Onchi, answer you in place of my master, Masatsura. Duly report my answer to your master."

Only Onchi could see through the craft and cunning of Takauji.

"Please give more consideration to the matter. You are too severe."

"That is enough!"

Masashige had known his men. It was this Onchi that he had sent back with Masatsura from Sakurai-no-eki to be the latter's guardian.

Onchi stared at Yurin severely. At this unexpected turn of events, the lay priest could do nothing but remain mute and silent.

He felt that he was being robbed of the head without any compensation for his trouble and was for this reason greatly peeved. However, there was nothing he could do.

The June day was near its close. The peak of Mount Kogose stood silhouetted against the twilight sky and the watch-fire of Chihaya Castle was reflected upon the darkening valley. As he rode away, Yurin turned on his horse and looked back at the castle that stood so firmly in the dusk.

Ah, the invincible castle of Chihaya! This was the castle that the Hojo clan, even with its strongest army, could not break down. Moreover, as shown by the watch-fire, the guard had not been slackened.

Although Masashige and Masasue were dead, the strength of the Kawachi army could not be made light of. Yajiro Masatane and 700 warriors had died in the battle of Minatogawa, but Kusunoki was as strong as ever.

Shivering at these thoughts, he sped his horse to the mansion of Ashikaga.

After the messenger's departure, the vassals at Kusunoki's mansion begged to be shown the head of their former master. Lady Hisako asked Onchi whether or not she should grant them their wish.

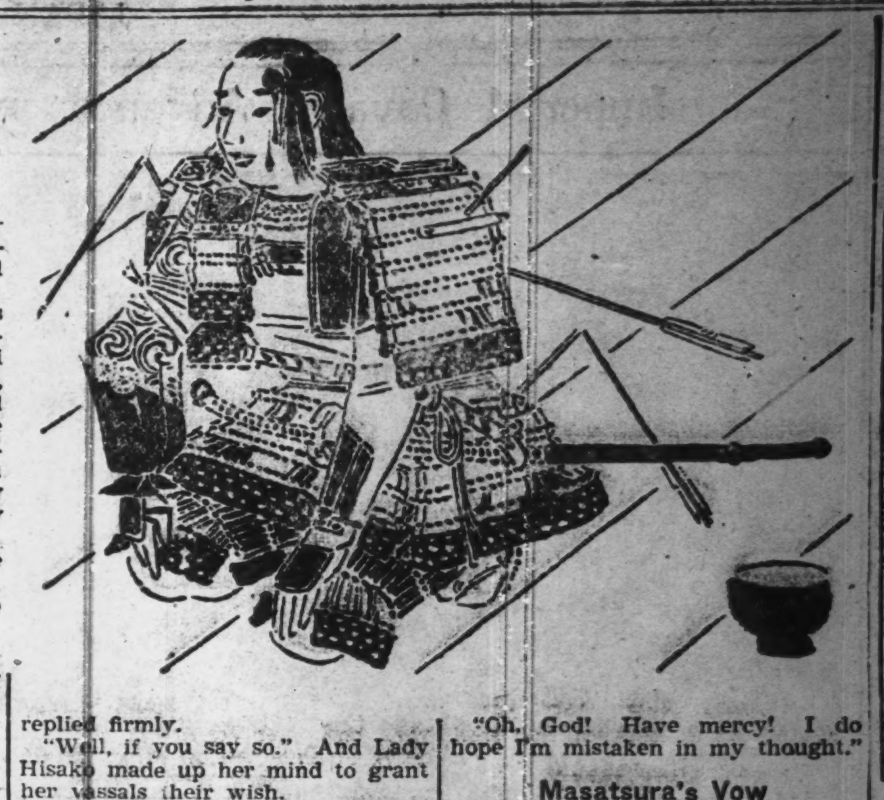
"What shall we do? The head being eight days old, I wonder if we should "

"We must let them see it," Onchi replied firmly.

"Well, if you say so." And Lady Hisako made up her mind to grant her vassals their wish.

The vassals of the two castles in Akasaka, and of the Chihaya Castle were assembled immediately at the Mikumari mansion, and they were all allowed to worship the head of their former master.

In the silence of the night, hot a whisper was heard. The warm wind had died down, and only the frequent sobbing of the worshippers broke the silence.



The Service

A notice was issued that the burial would be held on the following day and a death-watch would be held that night.

After the scripture was read by the Reverend Ryukaku of the Kanshin Temple, the head of Masashige was taken from the main drawing-room to the Jibutsu Temple. However, no one moved. The members of the clan and the vassals that crowded the mansion from the drawing-room to the corners of the compound were thinking of Masashige and of the many kindnesses he had bestowed upon them, and were enveloped in profound sorrow.

Lady Hisako went to the gate to see the Reverend Ryukaku leave. As she was about to return to the drawing-room where the vassals were still gathered, she was suddenly reminded of Masatsura.

"Now, where can that child be?"

She looked around but there was no sign of him. All the while she had been thinking that he was behind her. Her youngest son Torayasha came running to her from the verandah of the drawing room.

"Mother, may I stay up till morning? I don't feel a bit sleepy." In his innocence, he was pleased to have so many people visiting his home and was too excited to go to sleep. His mother asked him as to the whereabouts of his eldest brother.

"I don't know, mother."

"Hasn't he been around here at all?" His mother pressed him.

"No, mother. If it's Brother Jiro, he was sitting there a little while ago." He pointed to the verandah of the drawing-room.

A sudden thought struck Lady Hisako and her face paled.

"It cannot be." She hurried down the hallway that extended to the Jibutsu Temple. The painful look on Masatsura's face upon seeing his father's head, had at that time told of his extreme grief and agony. The memory of that look returned to Lady Hisako's mind and she connected it with her sudden thought.

"Oh, God! Have mercy! I do hope I'm mistaken in my thought."

Masatsura's Vow

The Jibutsu Temple was still. There was no one there with the exception of Masatsura, who sat silent and erect before the head of his father. He seemed to be praying. For a boy of 13, he was big and looked rather grown-up.

The flame of the burning candle flickered in the silent room, causing Masatsura's shadow to waver on the matted floor.

Some time passed. Masatsura took into his hand the sword that was placed before him. This beautiful sword worked in gold and silver was the one given to him by his father at the time of their unforgettable parting at Sakurai-no-eki. It was called the "Chrysanthemum Sword," and was a family relic as well as one of the greatest treasures of the Kusunokis.

He bowed reverently before the sword and drew it out from the scabbard. The blade glittered in the candle light.

Lady Hisako, who had been watching him from the entrance of the room, screamed: "Wait, Masatsura!"

She ran to his side and grasped the hand that held the sword.

Masatsura was calm.

"Mother, why do you upset yourself so?"

"That is what I should ask you."

"Mother, please calm yourself. You must have made a mistake."

"Masatsura! You have not forgotten your father's words at Sakurai-no-eki, have you? Why do you make light of yourself who should fulfill your father's will as the heir of the Kusunoki clan?" She snatched the sword away from Masatsura and composed herself.

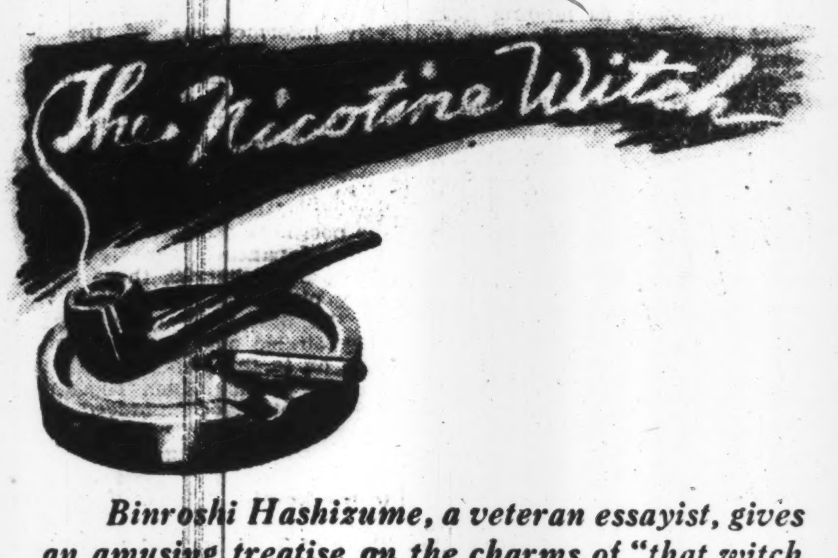
Masatsura quietly looked at his mother for a while, then answered, "Mother, so you think this Masatsura is such a weakling? I have no thought of killing myself. Of course, I was extremely grieved to see my father's head, but no matter how grief-stricken I may be I shall never go against my father's teachings.

I have just drawn this precious sword from the scabbard to firmly vow before it that I will pierce the rebel, Takauji, with it. Mother, please reassure yourself concerning your son."

With these words he bowed low before his mother.

Ah! Here was a Kusunoki.

Lady Hisako drew a tremulous sigh of relief and bowed her head reverently before her husband's head.



Binroshi Hashizume, a veteran essayist, gives an amusing treatise on the charms of "that witch called nicotine," and incidentally traces the fluctuations of the various popular brands of tobacco which used to be the rage "once upon a time," but which now are relegated to the dustbin of forgotten memories....

"Oh! Tobacco! You are like a woman who has many human faults. Some people even go so far as to consider you the "common enemy" of mankind.

"Yet you are too lovely, too bewitching, to desert. I think you should be thanked by many people for the consolation you have given them when in solitude and anxiety."

I and the people around me, and the people all over the world have had enough of this mysterious wife named tobacco and yet we cannot resolutely divorce her. It seems to me that this mysterious woman, with a sardonic grin on her face, is bewitching me in every conceivable way.

I have been attached to "Sakae," a kind of peppermint cigarette. As the production of "Sakae" was stopped some time ago and my stock is exhausted, I feel very forlorn.

Before "Sakae" was produced, I smoked "Airship" and "Satsuki" only. I enjoyed "Airship" when I was out and "Satsuki," a cut tobacco, when at home. When traveling in Europe, I carried many boxes of "Airship" and "Satsuki" in my trunk.

Though my fellow travelers enjoyed cigarettes of foreign countries I could not give up my liking for these favorite leaves. When I smoked "Satsuki" with the peculiar Japanese pipe, many foreigners looked wonderingly at me. But I continued smoking my favorite tobacco quite nonchalantly.

I had to part from both "Airship" and "Satsuki", which I had smoked for 20 years. Shall I be able to give up smoking? No, I don't think I can.

My mother once told me when I was a child that I liked tobacco more than milk. When I began to cry, I did not stop until I was given tobacco. As far as I can remember, however, I began to indulge in smoking when I was in the fourth or fifth grade in middle school.

Then I tried various kinds of cigarettes, such as "Asahi", "Yamato," "Camelia," "Star," "Alma," "Nile" and "Golden Bat." My liking for "Airship" and "Satsuki" was established during my college days.

The Tobacco Monopoly Law was enforced in 1904 to help the national finance which had enormously expanded at that time, and various kinds of cigarettes, cigars and cut tobacco were produced by the Monopoly Bureau. Four kinds of cigarettes with mouthpieces, namely, "Shikishima," "Yamato," "Asahi" and "Yamazakura" were produced in July, 1904. Of these four, "Shikishima" and "Asahi" have survived the other two until today.

Various kinds of cigarettes and pipe tobacco were produced during the Taisho Period and many of them ceased to exist after longer or shorter spans of life. Only "Cherry" and "Homare" have survived. The former was recently rechristened "Sakura" and the latter is for soldiers' use only.

Old cigars such as "Perfectos," "Regalia," "Orientales," "Londres," "Senoritas," "Imperials" and "Gloria" have become extinct and only "Palome" is attainable at present.

As this mysterious witch named "tobacco" became more and more popular among the people, the output naturally increased enormously. The revenue from tobacco was ¥59,000,000 per year at the beginning of the current century. It increased steadily year by year and at present the average annual revenue is said to be over ¥300,000,000.

The influence of tobacco being so enormous, many people must have had their spans of life shortened, the victims of nicotine. Some doctors assert that the defeat of France in the Second World War was partly attributable to heavy smoking on the part of the Frenchmen. Heavy smoking means inhaling the smoke deep into the bottom of the lungs, as contrasted with puffing.

There are two kinds of smokers, those who only puff and those who inhale the smoke into the lungs. German doctors are said to ask their patients if they "rauchen" (puff) or "inhallieren" (inhale.)

It has recently been advocated that students should abstain from smoking. As the young students are expected to shoulder the country's fate in the future, it is advisable for them to abstain from smoking which has a bad effect on the brain and heart.

I know very well that those friends of mine who do not smoke have a better complexion and more physical strength than those who smoke, and those who only puff are more vigorous than those who inhale the smoke. Yet I cannot resolutely divorce my old wife, "Tobacco."

While writing this article, I have smoked more than half a dozen cigarettes, enjoying to the full the bewitching charm of the purple smoke. Nicotine is bread and water to me. And I shall never be able to divorce her to the very last day of my life.

The Boatman and the Scholar

When Atsutane Hirata, the famous classical scholar, was 19 years old, he left his home in the country and set out for Yedo (Tokyo).

He had started out with only a small sum of money, and when he arrived at a ferry near Yedo, he had not a single sen on his person.

Atsutane begged the boatman of the ferry to take him over, but the boatman was adamant in his refusal.

"If you have no money, swim!" he told the youth with a callous grin.

Atsutane refused to be beaten. He rapidly stripped, and rolling his clothes into a bundle, he tied it to his head. Without even a second glance at the boatman he jumped into the river.

The boatman was astonished, then alarmed.

"Hi, wait a moment," he called out. "There will be a row if you drown yourself. Come back, and I'll take you over in my boat."

Atsutane glared back from the water. "What do you mean by making such an offer now?" he retorted; "if you want to take me over you should have said so from the beginning. You refused me the first time. That is why I am swimming over. Once a man has said anything he cannot take it back. I'll be darned if I take your boat, even if I drown for it!"

So saying he swam vigorously to the other side.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.

Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.

Music for workers 2:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Wednesday

— Morning —

6:00 Radio Exercise; Music.

6:30 Talk on "The Imperial Rule Assistance Diet," by Dr. Kazutaro Sugano, member of House of Representatives; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Music.

7:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on, "Street Manners," by Mitsuru Ishii; Music.

10:00 Juvenile Hour: Drama by Kozakura Society.

11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Phonofilm and talk on "Down a River," by Riichi Yamamoto.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Military Band and War Songs.

1:00 Narration: "Chinese Farm Villages," by Announcer Okano.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Politics and Lives," by Tsugiyoshiro Kawahara.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: "Attack on Corregidor and The Artillery," by Commander Takeshi Nakajima.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Recent Public Nurseries," by Yasumasa Miki.

5:00 News; Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; "A Whale's Round-the-World Trip," by Tadao Bessho.

6:50 Local News.

8:00 Koto Music; Kiyomoto Music.

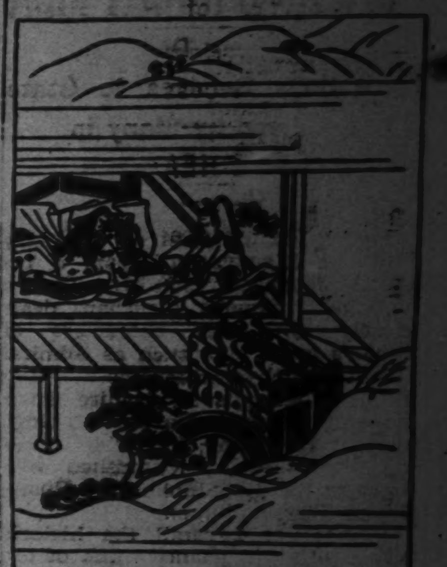
9:00 News; Phonofilm; Popular Song Suite: "Train, Tram, Ship and Airplane," by Genjiro Nagata and others.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News from Rome.

From My Diary

By

Lady Murasaki



The Young Lord

One calm and quiet evening as I was talking with Lady Saisho, the young Lord of the Third Rank (Prime Minister Michinaga's son) lifted up the end of the "misu" (a finely woven bamboo curtain hung before the seats of great personages and before women's apartments) and came in.

Although only 16, he seemed maturer and was very graceful. Even in our light conversation he used expressions such as "A fine character is better than a fair face. But a fine character is so rare." Hearing his words, I felt embarrassed at my own immaturity and thought that it was a mistake for everyone to treat him like a young boy.

He left us before becoming too intimate, reciting to himself,

"Should I linger too long in a
field of 'Ominaeshi,'
Tarnished would my name be
With meaningless rumors."

He really seemed remarkably like the romantic heroes praised and sung in our tales.

Such trifles as this sometimes linger in my mind, while things that interest me greatly at one time are often forgotten. I wonder why

The Prince's Arrival

Since the 20th of the Eighth month, the higher court nobles and officers have been passing the night in the Court, for the time of the Prince's arrival into this world was nearing.

Dozing in the corridor or on the mats of the veranda, they amused themselves freely. Young men unskilled in "koto" or "fue" (musical instruments similar to the harp and the flute) amused themselves by competing in scripture reading and reciting poems. Such amusements are entertaining at such times.

Sometimes Narinobu, the Grand Chamberlain of Her Majesty the Empress; Tsunefusa, the Lieutenant-General of the Left Body-Guard; Narumasa, the Major-General of the Body-Guard and Governor of Mino, played in concert.

However, all public entertainment was prohibited. Perhaps the Lord Prime Minister had something on his mind.

As the court ladies, who had been absent from the court for a while, came in crowds to enquire after the welfare of Her Imperial Majesty, the whole place was thronged and we had no peace.

On the 26th we finished the preparation of perfumes and distributed them to all. The large number of ladies who had been busy with the perfumes assembled again that day. On my way from Her Imperial Majesty's chamber to my room, I peeped into Ben Saisho's room, and found her taking a nap. Over her colorful garments of violet and lavender she had on a very lustrous robe.

She lay sleeping with her face hidden under her robe and her head resting on a writing-case. Her forehead was beautiful and charming. She looked like a princess in a picture.

I gently removed the sleeve that covered her face and said, "You are just like the heroine in a romance."

When she looked up and blushing and half rising, said, "How silly of you to awaken a sleeping person," she seemed more beautiful than ever. Some people, although always beautiful, are especially beautiful at times.

The Emperor's Visit

Since the visit of His Majesty the Emperor to see the new-born Prince was to take place at eight or nine in the morning, the ladies adorned themselves with great care from early dawn.

As the seats of the courtiers were placed in the west building, Her Imperial Majesty's chamber was as quiet as usual. I have heard that the ladies in the western building, where the first maid-of-honor stays, were more elaborately dressed than the ladies in the eastern building.

At daybreak Lady Kosho-sho came back from her father's. We dressed our hair together. Although the time of His Imperial Majesty's arrival was fixed between eight and nine, we thought that there would be a little delay and relaxed ourselves.

Some ladies ordered new fans, for theirs were too common, and were impatiently waiting for them when the drum announcing His Imperial Majesty's arrival was heard. Their confusion at that time was really awkward and ungraceful.

The boatmen's music that welcomed the Imperial equippage was beautiful. The bearers of the Imperial palanquin had their heads bent in absolute humility as they ascended the steps. Even in the highest society there are grades of ranks. It is natural that the bearers who have the honor of carrying the Imperial palanquin should be humble.

(To Be Continued)

STRESS IMPORTANCE OF AUTOS, RAILWAYS

Transportation of Resources From Producing Districts to Ports Necessary

SHIPBUILDING HEAD SPEAKS

Electric Power Necessary to Insure Smooth Activity Says Leader

Saying that automobiles and railways are necessary for the construction of a new economic order in East Asia to an equal extent with mercantile vessels, Koshiro Shiba, president of the Shipbuilding Control Association, emphasizes in his article appearing in the Yomiuri that more importance should be attached to the automobile and rolling stock manufacturing industries. Excerpts from his article read as follows:

"As a result of the successful operations in the southwestern Pacific areas, Japan has placed under its control inexhaustible deposits of surface and underground resources including oil, rubber, aluminum, iron ore, copper ore, tin ore, nickel ore and hemp. Strenuous efforts are now being made toward the efficient utilization of these materials thereby to enhance the national strength, because otherwise it is difficult to realize the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Most of these resources in themselves cannot play significant roles in the operation of the war economy of Greater East Asia. They must, generally speaking, be carried to Japan and then refined or processed in domestic factories.

Need Bottoms

"In these circumstances, the attention of the people is now being focussed on the expansion of ship bottoms. The Government has started on the planned shipbuilding program in accordance with the bill concerned which was approved in the 80th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. We have been stressing the necessity of the increase of Japanese commercial craft, and the need was stimulated by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The shipbuilding industry is closely related with war as witnessed in the World War of 1914-18.

"A mercantile vessel is not the only thing which is indispensable for the construction of the Greater East Asia. Airplanes, machine tools, automobiles and rolling stocks are as important as commercial ships. The improvement of truck and railway systems in the southern countries is necessary for the smooth transportation of natural resources from the producing districts to ports from where they are to be shipped to Japan. The automobile manufacturing industry in Germany is exceedingly brisk, but Japan has not yet made much progress in this industry. Since Japan must supply the southern countries with automobiles and rolling stock, Japanese industrialists in this line should prepare for the post-war demand for these traffic facilities.

Electricity Important

"Electric power is also exceedingly important, because without the smooth supply of power the activities of shipyards, iron works and other heavy industrial factories will be paralyzed. In the shaping of the industrial policies, Government leaders should not forget that all branches of industries are connected with one another. The movement for shipbuilding industrial expansion, for example, cannot attain its original purpose merely by the enlargement of the shipyards. In such cases, a similar expansion should be made in the production of machinery and materials needed in shipyards and, furthermore, electric power.

"The aircraft manufacturing industry is now functioning satisfactorily, while the machine tool manufacturing industry has made noteworthy progress since President Roosevelt put an embargo in the shipment of machine tools to Japan as part of his economic pressure against this country."

BAN ON FUR-SEAL HUNT REMOVED BY NEW BILL

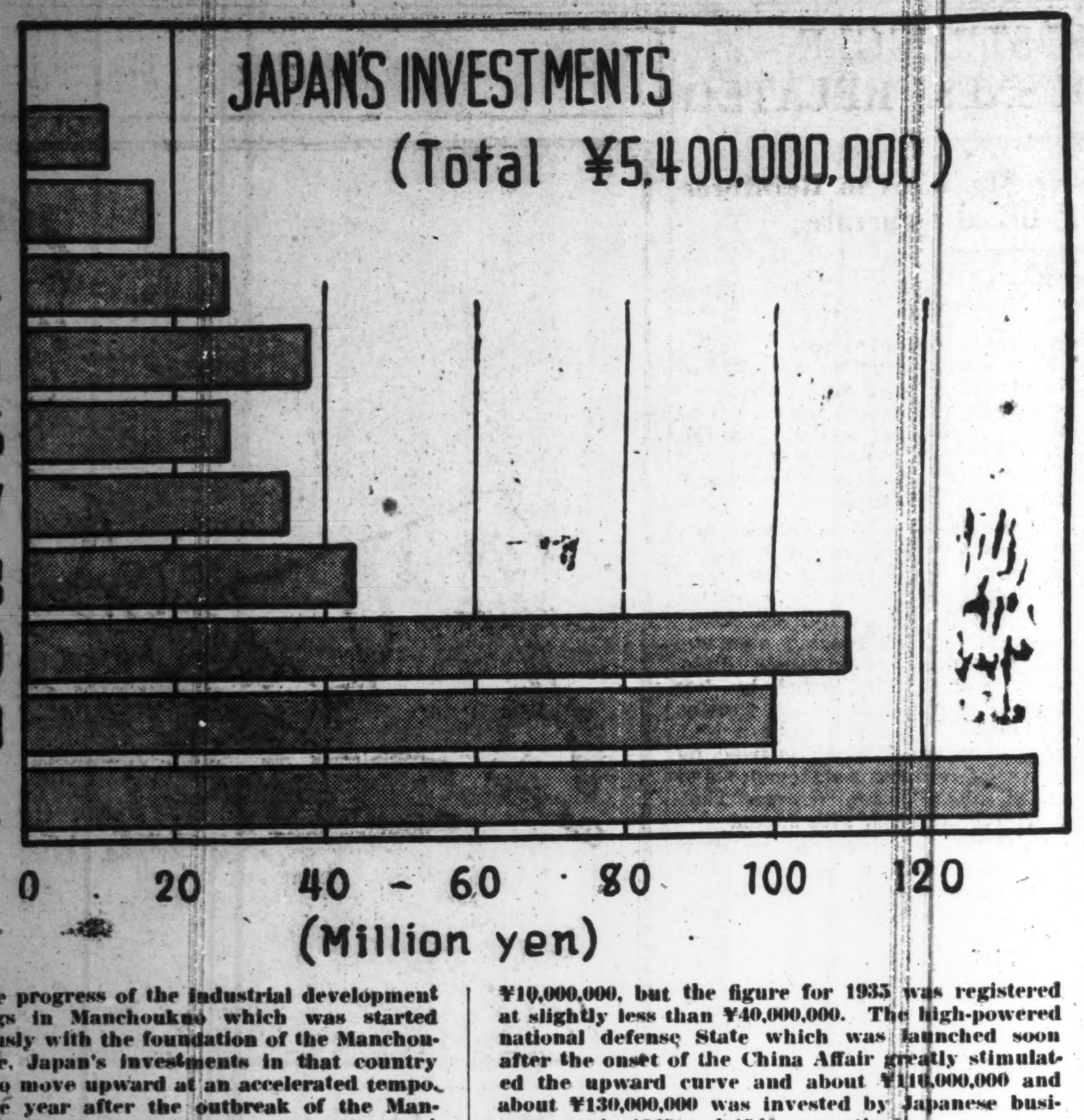
Control Corporation Planned For Catch of Animals Along Kurile Islands

A bill was introduced in the 79th session of the Imperial Diet for the removal of the ban on hunting fur-seals in consequence of the cancellation of the International Treaty for Protection of Fur-seals in Japanese waters, reports the Miyako.

Incidentally the Government declared that a plan is afoot to organize a control corporation for the hunting of this animal along the Kurile Islands, and that, according to the arrangements being made by the competent authorities, including the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and civilian enterprisers concerned, a definite schedule has been mapped out, according to the paper.

On the other hand, a round-table conference was held by the parties connected with this line of industry at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister from 9:00 a.m. Monday, when it was decided that the control corporation would be formed under the name, Japan Sea-Animal Hunting Control Company. It was further agreed that the promotors concerned would hold their mass meeting next August at the latest to be joined by the representatives of the following companies:

North Kurile Maritime Products Co., North Japan Fishing Co., Pacific Fishery Co., Japan Maritime Products Co., Japan Fish Tinning Co., North-East Development Co. and Hokkai Animal Hunting Co.



With the progress of the industrial development undertakings in Manchoukuo which was started simultaneously with the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, Japan's investments in that country continued to move upward at an accelerated tempo. In 1932, the year after the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident, for example, Japan spent about ¥10,000,000, but the figure for 1935 was registered at slightly less than ¥40,000,000. The high-powered national defense State which was launched soon after the onset of the China Affair greatly stimulated the upward curve and about ¥110,000,000 and about ¥130,000,000 was invested by Japanese businessmen in 1939 and 1941 respectively.

2 BANKS DESIGNATED FOR OCCUPIED AREAS

Government Names Yokohama Specie, Bank of Taiwan Special Organs

To effect economic reconstruction in the Southern Regions, the Government has decided to designate the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan as specified banking organs to execute various monetary activities in leading cities in the occupied areas, says Domei.

According to the plan now being studied by Finance Ministry experts, the functions of the two specified banks in the initial stage will be restricted to businesses entrusted by the Japanese Treasury as well as the Bank of Japan and Southern Regions Development Bank.

The two banks will be permitted to engage in commercial banking transactions in the future when regular commercial transactions are normalized in the Southern Regions.

They will open branches at the following places by Government order within a few weeks:

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK—French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and British Borneo.

BANK OF TAIWAN—Hainan Island, the Philippines, Dutch Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, and the Japanese South Seas Mandated Islands.

Meanwhile, the Government is expected to license the capital increase of the Bank of Taiwan from the present ¥30,000,000 to ¥60,000,000 in the near future in order to enable the colonial bank to embark upon positive banking activities in the Southern areas.

Banks Reopen

While two of the Japanese owned banks and four local banks have already been reopened in the city of Manila, preparations are in progress for the reopening of the rest of the city banks.

Meanwhile, the Provisional Government of the Philippine Islands under the special direction of the Japanese Military authorities has decided to have all the banks reopened for the exclusive purpose of settling pre-war loans and credits.

The following instructions have been issued by the authorities:

1. All the unopened local banks throughout the Islands are to reopen for the exclusive object of calling loans, credits and claiming of the the letters of credit.
2. These banks are to report the amount of cash called in to the Japanese Military authorities through the Advance Bureau of the Finance Section of the Provisional Government on the 10th, 20th and end of each month.
3. As for the funds necessary to defray expenses in carrying on the business of loan-calling, explicit approval of the Japanese Military authorities is required beforehand.

U.S. Needs Manganese

A Lisbon dispatch says that events and developments in East Asia have confronted the United States with the greatest difficulties in respect to the supply of raw materials. According to reports from New York, great scarcity is prevailing in the supply of manganese, one of the most important materials for the armament industry. This problem is causing great worries in the United States, as she does not possess any mines producing high grade manganese. The U.S. War Production Office has, therefore, made plans for the exploitation of all available deposits. It is believed, however, that this plan cannot be carried out in so short a time.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	138.5	+3.10
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	97.5	+2.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.8	+2.60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

N.Y.K. AT NEW HIGH ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Buying Sentiment Strong on Floor With Upward Swing In Afternoon Session

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha registered a new high record on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuesday. The bourse issue, new, also moved from ¥135.80 early in the morning to ¥138.50 late in the afternoon in the short-term market.

In the long-term section, N.Y.K. skyrocketed ¥2.80, its new ¥2.90, O.S.K. ¥1.30, its new ¥0.80. Toyo Steamship ¥1.10, Nissan Steamship ¥1.50. In the short-term section. N.Y.K. opened at ¥110.10 in the morning session and before long there appeared a strong buying sentiment on the floor and a rise of ¥1.30 was seen by the end of the afternoon session. A gain of ¥1.10 was made in N.Y.K., new.

Among heavy industrials, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding advanced ¥0.80, its new ¥0.30, Uraga Dock ¥1.10, Niigata Iron Works ¥2.30, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥2.70, Hitachi Iron Works ¥0.40 and Ebara Iron Works ¥0.50.

Afternoon closing prices of important wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥108.50, N.Y.K. ¥101.40, its new ¥97.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥103.50, its new ¥98.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50) ..	66.4	u .8	66.4	....
Do. new (25)	....	....	37.9	38.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50) ..	....	....	155.3	156.2
Do. new (25)	99.0	u2.3	99.3	99.9
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	91.0	....	90.7	91.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	46.9	u3.1	46.7	47.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.5	....	....	73.7
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.8	u2.8	112.3	113.1
Do. new (37½)	98.0	u2.9	98.3	99.5
O. S. K. (50)	100.7	u1.0	99.5	100.8
Do. new (37½)	99.8	u .8	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.5	d .4	83.0	83.8
Do. new (25)	54.4	....	55.0	55.6
Uraga Dock (50)	99.6	u1.1	100.0	99.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.0	u2.7	85.6	85.5
Third Section				
Japan Fat				70.0
Japan Piston Ring ..	81.5	u1.7	80.5	81.8
Japan Nickel	48.0	d .6	47.7	47.5
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.9	....	66.5	67.5
Ikegai Automobile Ind	68.0	....	68.2	69.1
Japan Automobile Ind		u .4	....	75.8
Furukawa Industry	123.0	u1.3	123.3	124.9
Japan Carbon	92.3	u1.3	92.5	93.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5% ..	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	138.0	139.4	138.0	138.5
N. Y. K., old	111.9	112.8	111.3	111.4
N. Y. K., new ...	98.9	98.9	97.8	97.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.0	155.0	153.5	153.5
Do. new	98.5	99.0	98.0	98.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.1	90.1	88.8	89.7
Osaka Stock, new.	75.0	75.5	74.8	75.8
Japan Steel Tube.	74.0	74.2	73.8	74.1
Japan Oil	79.3	79.4	79.0	79.7
S. M. Railway ..	70.8	70.9	70.8	70.8
Mitsubishi Heavy.	85.8	85.3	85.1	85.1
Hitachi Works ..	76.8	76.8	76.6	76.6
Japan Mining	58.5	58.5	58.4	58.6
Manchurian Ind.	58.1	58.3	58.2	58.3

CHINESE WILL UNIFY CURRENCY ON JUNE 8

Small Holders of Old Fapi Will Be Given Preference in Conversion

With only six days remaining until the enforcement of the law governing the unification of China's currency into the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, the money market here Monday remained very quiet, according to a Domei report.

The law for the unification of China's currency is to go into effect on June 8, but owing to the fact that full explanations regarding its enforcement were given by Finance Minister Chu Fo-hai all unrest entertained by the money market in connection with the conversion of all the Fapi or the Chungking Dollar deposited in banks, loans made by them, as well as all liabilities and assets in terms of the old legal tender or the Chungking Dollar, into the Central Reserve Bank notes has new been completely wiped out, despite the fact that the total amount of these liabilities and assets reach three times the total amount of the issuance of the Fapi.

This has resulted in the relaxation of the tightness of the money market here.

The fact that small holders of the old Fapi will be given preference in the conversion of the old legal tender or the Chungking Dollar into the Central Reserve Bank notes and the facilities offered to large owners of the old Fapi in conversion are also greatly welcomed by economic and industrial circles here.

The adoption of quotations in terms of the Central Reserve Bank notes now has become widespread, and the cotton yarn market, where transactions were made in the old Fapi until last week, began to quote prices in terms of the Central Reserve Bank notes from today, while all retail prices are now quoted in terms of the Bank's notes.

Thus unification of China's currency is now making very satisfactory progress both in the field of liabilities and assets, as well as in commercial transactions.

The exchange rate of the old Fapi remains unchanged on account of the rate fixed by the Central Reserve Bank for conversion, while the notes of the Farmers Bank, which are denied conversion into the Central Reserve Bank notes, are being refused acceptance by money brokers and no rate is being quoted for them.

EXCESS BOND PAYMENTS TO AGGREGATE ¥65,000,000

Largest Redemption Scheduled For June 1 Made by Tokyo Electric Express Railway

An excess payment amounting to ¥65,000,000 will be the special feature of the capital movement in bonds during June, according to a survey conducted by the Industrial Bank of Japan, according to Domei.

The survey revealed that the payments of subscriptions for bonds during June will total ¥95,000,000 while redemptions will aggregate ¥30,000,000.

Principal payments scheduled to be made during June include the Industrial Bank bonds with Government guarantee amounting to ¥30,000,000 and the Tokyo Electric Express Railway debentures amounting to ¥10,000,000, both payable on June 1, and Imperial Fuel Industrial bonds guaranteed by the Government amounting to ¥29,000,000, payable on June 5, the bank report revealed.

The redemption by the Tokyo Electric Express Railway to the extent of ¥10,000,000 on June 1 will be the only large redemption in June, it is reported.

Details follow:

Capital Movement in Bonds
(Value in ¥1,000)

	Subscription	Redempt'n
National bonds	0	0
Local bonds	0	1.850
Bank bonds	30.000	11.535
Company bonds	47.936	16.018
Manchoukuo and China bonds	0	0
Stocks	17.725	0
Total	95.661	30.355
Decrease compared with preceding week	16.229	491.617

SILK MARKET QUIET; PRICES STATIONARY

Control Rules Outlined; Production Quota for Next Year Decided

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

Raw silk showed little or no change last week, with business continuing on a fairly active line, running between 600 and 900 bales daily with little change in the prices. Home use silk took the major part of daily business, and export silk was so short supplied and strongly quoted as to restrict business to negligible quantities. Over-quiet conditions obtained on the futures market, with the prices almost stationary.

Common grade white 20/22 deniers seem to have been selling continually forward for June or July delivery, although still in small quantities. This is believed to reflect the reelers' desire to take forward orders at least to a determinate quantity in expectation of a plentiful supply of 20/22 deniers for next season.

Quota Discussed

At a joint meeting of the Board of Councilors and the Emergency Situation Committee of the National Silk Reelers' Federation, held on May 30, the subject of the quota of production among its members for the next silk year was considered and decided, the quota being about 405,000 bales.

The meeting also adopted a proposed outline of raw silk production control within the quota amount. The rules purpose to prevent each reeler from producing raw silk in excess of the quota. Each reeler is to report to the Federation the monthly quantity of production and sales, those exceeding the quota being punished with a reduction in the quota or with an order to suspend work.

No details are available as yet as to the quantity of production of export silk but it is expected to be about 100,000 bales, a decrease of 50,000 bales from the figure for the present silk year. In this connection, it is believed that for the next silk year the production of 20/22 deniers will be encouraged most probably for home use as well as for export instead of 13/15 deniers, for it is still beyond hope to resume export business in the near future.

Cocoons Appear

The new cocoons are making their appearance gradually in the different centers of sericulture, led as usual by Enshu and Izu provinces. Their crop conditions are not simply a matter of interest for silk men, but of national importance. Fortunately, the progress of sericulture has been more satisfactory than expected generally at first, according to a report, by natural benefit.

The Nippon Sanshi Tosei Kaisha it is reported, is granting a subsidy of 20 sen per kwamme of raw cocoons to silk-raisers for 1942 in cooperation with the Government for encouraging the production of cocoons, which is officially planned to be 80,000,000 kwamme for the year.

Pupa Oil

A process of utilizing silkworm pupa oil for the extraction of albumen and the making of an eutrophic has been invented by Engineer Tatsuo Koyanagi of the Government Sericultural Experiment Station, and is to be industrialized soon, it is reported, at the hands of a newly established company. Silkworm pupa oil deodorized by the same process is nutritious and eatable, as it contains much oleic acid. Albumen forming 60 per cent of the anhydride of silkworm pupas has been found, upon biological tests, to contain nearly as much nutritive value as beef, from which it may be said that when the albumen of all silk-worm pupas in this country is utilized, a quantity almost twice as much as that of beef from 300,000 live stocks can be acquired, which will be enough to make material for a big food industry, according to the report.

The pupa contains large proportions of vitamin B-2, which has proved to be a useful preventive of a fall in the birth rate and a rise in the infant mortality rate and to be efficacious for promoting appetite and recovering physical strength. These useful components of the silkworm pupa are contained in the mulberry leaf, the extract of which may be taken, therefore, by eating the pupa.

Plans for Building Standardized Bottoms Formulated to Meet All Wartime Needs

(Continued From Yesterday)

In this manner the Government, at its Cabinet Council held on May 12, decided upon the basic policy of allowing the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation to undertake the placement of contracts with shipbuilders and to increase the facilities for the construction of ships and the manufacture of machines and tools required for shipbuilding under Government support. The following details for the enforcement of the basic policy were announced:

(1) The Industrial Equipment Management Corporation shall attend to the following duties on the basis of the plans established by the Government:

a. Placement of contracts with shipbuilders for standardized freighters and disposal thereof.

b. Increase of facilities for shipbuilding and for the manufacture of the necessary machine tools and disposal thereof.

(2) The Government shall decide upon the basic value of the cost of construction of standardized transports and the sales value thereof.

(3) All losses which may be suffered by the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation in the construction of standardized ships shall be indemnified by the Government which shall also extend every possible assistance to the Corporation in raising the necessary funds.

(4) The Industrial Equipment Corporation shall be exempted from registry taxation in cases where it is required to make official registrations in connection with construction of ships and transfer thereof, also in connection with increasing facilities for construction of ships and increasing the manufacture of machines and machine tools.

Eye to Navy

Thus, in enforcing planned shipbuilding the Government first of all formulates a program for the construction of a certain number of ships within a certain period of time, taking into consideration the availability of the necessary materials and with an eye to the warship building plan of the Navy. When the plan is mapped out, the Government issues instructions to the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation to construct the planned number of ships within a designated period of time.

The Industrial Equipment Management Corporation then contracts with each shipbuilder designated by the Government for each standardized type of vessel, say, for instance, at ¥600 per ton. In case there is shortage of funds or materials or machines and machine tools for the construction of the ships ordered, the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation aids the shipbuilders in acquiring such facilities purchases them and resells them to the shipbuilders.

Ships constructed will be purchased by the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation at, say, ¥600 per ton. On the other hand, the ship owners shall apply to the Government for the purchase of so many tons of ships of certain standardized types, and the Government issues instructions to the Industrial Equipment Management to sell so many tons of certain standardized types of ships to this or that ship owner at, say, ¥400 per ton.

In Red

The Industrial Equipment Management Corporation then sells in accordance with the Government's instructions at prices decided upon by the Government to the ship owners named by the Government. As the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation buys ships at high prices and resells them at lower prices, its business will necessarily be in the red, and the red figures will be borne by the Government. This is the outline of the planned shipbuilding.

In addition, in order to facilitate the financing of the purchase of ships by ship owners the Government revised the Shipbuilding Financial Replenishment and loss Indemnity Law promulgated in 1939 and decided:

(1) To raise the limit of financial aid (in the past the limit of financial aid was restricted to two-thirds of the value of the ships or four-fifths of the amount of insurance)

(2) to prolong the period of redemption,

(3) to raise the limit of financial aid to bankers in case they suffer losses resulting from making loans in connection with shipbuilding (in the past the limit of financial aid was restricted to 70 per cent of the amount of the loan, and

(4) to extend the sphere of the ships to which Government financial aid shall be given to small and medium ships (in the past the sphere was restricted to ships over and above 4,000 gross tons.)

Great hopes are being held out to the said Planned Shipbuilding in parallel with the functioning of the Shipping Control Association, the Government's policy of balancing the supply and demand for sea labor and the coordinated supervision by the Navy Minister over shipbuilding.

INSURANCE BUREAU ISSUES APRIL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Considerable Gain Shown in Number of Policies, Amount Of Insurance

The State Insurance Bureau issues a statistical statement of its business of April, 1942, to the following effect:

New Contracts

An unprecedentedly high mark of 1,450,745 policies has been attained and the total amount has swollen to ¥473,788,753.60. Reflecting the advanced limits of insurance amounts, a per capita average of insurance amount is registered at ¥326.60 and a per capita premium at ¥1.517.

Month-end Record

The total number of policies is registered at 55,873,324 and the total of insurance amounts at ¥11,847,475,975.50, thereby showing a gain of 8,773,115 in the number of policies and of ¥2,504,958,063.90 in insurance amount over the corresponding month of last year.

The Board simultaneously reveals the figures of new contracts and month-end record of postal annuities as follows:

New Contracts

The total number of new contracts is registered at 25,087 and the total amount of premiums at ¥18,132,767.00.

Month-end Record

The total number of contracts is registered at 944,221 and the total amount of annuities at ¥106,028,196.00, thereby showing a gain of 238,541 in the number of contracts and of ¥38,809,390.00 in the amount of annuities over the corresponding month of last year.

NEW PRICES FOR ACID, OIL

Revision Calling for Average Raise Of 25% Begun Immediately

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday announced the revision of the maximum price of fatty acid and coconut oil, according to Domei.

The new prices which took effect immediately called for an average raise of 25 per cent over the prices specified by the Ministry, in September of last year.

The revision was made in order to cope with the elevation in the prices of vegetable oils.

PAINT INDUSTRY'S FUTURE ASSURED BY ARMY GAINS

With Kinhwa in Japanese Hands Plentiful Supply of Fluor-Spar, Tung Oil Seen

The operations in East Chekiang now successfully completed by the Japanese Forces, are of manifold importance not only from a strategic and administrative viewpoint but also from an economic standpoint, observes the Nikkan Kogyo.

With the regions in and around the walled town of Kinhwa now in the hands of the Japanese, our paint industries are assured of the plentiful supply of fluor-spar and tung oil. There is every reason to anticipate the resultant termination of the shortage of fluor-spar and dry oils which has hitherto been experienced by the various mills engaged in the production of general fats and oils, especially paint mills.

Setting aside the considerable reverses sustained by the Chungking regime following the fall of the walled town, the acquisition by the Japanese Forces of the natural resources of fluor-spar and tung oil, both of which are abundantly produced there, will go a long way toward brightening our industries requiring these resources.

Incidentally the Japan Oil and Fat Control Corporation is now rejoicing over the prospective arrivals of tung oil from this source. As a matter of fact, this corporation is making efforts to buy the oil. The prices are to be fixed by the Army authorities in the near future for shipments to Japan, concludes the paper.

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NEW STOCKS ISSUED BY LARGE CONCERNS

Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo Boosting Capital to Aid Industrial Expansion

To facilitate the expansion of the industrial productivity which is considered necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, big concerns such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo are now planning to boost the capital of their subsidiary firms and some of the new stocks thus to be issued are expected to be offered for public subscription. The newly-established Wartime Financing Bank is believed to extend aid in the disposal of new stocks, whenever such necessity arises.

Hitherto the expansion programs of industrial firms controlled by big concerns had, generally speaking, been financed by the owned capital of these interests themselves. With the progress of these expansion campaigns, especially in the chemical and heavy industries, however, even these concerns have been compelled to depend on outside capital. The Asahi predicts that capital increase programs of these subsidiary firms will be put into practice by October, adding that the list of these firms include the Mitsui Shipbuilding, Mitsubishi Mining, Japan Chemical, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Sumitomo Chemical Industry, Furukawa Electric Industry, Asahi Electro-Chemical, and Oki Electric Machinery companies.

Economic observers well-receive the contemplated release of big concerns' stocks for public subscription, on the ground that it will be useful in the absorption of the floating purchasing power of the people.

Meanwhile owing to the centralization of loaning business to big banks, provincial banking institutions are now suffering from the difficulty in investment business, according to the Yomiuri. The Provincial Bank Control Association is now considering the adoption of the pooling system in bank deposits in order to eliminate such hitches. The journal attributes the inactive loan business of small banks to (1) the decrease of commercial transactions in rural districts since the outbreak of the China Affair, (2) the penetration of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies in the farming financing, and (3) the increase of the redemption of bank loans by farmers owing to the improvement of the rural financing condition.

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June 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	368.500	291.355
Balance	35.746	38.317

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Tokyo, Wednesday, June 3, 1942

The Special Envoy From Nanking

The Japanese nation is happy to welcome Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, and the other members of the goodwill mission from the Nanking Government who are now sojourning in Tokyo. This should be no mere visit of courtesy, no mere matter of formality. The ceremonial aspects of the visit are only an indication of the deep and meaningful relations which exist between the two nations and which have become particularly important in the face of the wartime situation which now prevails.

The Japanese nation appreciates the sentiments of the National Government of China in sending Dr. Chu as a Special Envoy at this time, for Japan has always had a specially warm regard for the Nanking Government. The phenomenal success of the Nanking Government in so quickly and effectively restoring order and normalcy in the regions under its control after the devastation caused by the retreat of the Chungking regime has been an object of gratification and admiration. In consequence, Japan has been proud of the assistance she has been able to render to rid China of the baneful influence of Anglo-American exploitation, of which the Chungking regime has been a tool. Such a close association between Japan and the National Government of China ever since the latter first came into existence makes it more than ever a cause for rejoicing that the two countries are now cooperating to an even greater degree in conducting the War of Greater East Asia.

The war in which the two Governments are now jointly engaged in conducting has already redounded to the marked advantage of the Nanking Government. The Chungking regime, stranded from support from Britain and America who have themselves become helpless before the attack of the invincible Japanese Forces, is in a more pitiable condition than ever before. The Nanking Government, in contrast, has markedly improved its position as the result of the war. By identifying itself with Japan and with the other nations of the Axis which are achieving world ascendency, the Nanking Government has assured itself an important place in the world scheme of things which will come after the war.

In the way of more tangible and immediate benefits, the alignment of Nanking with Japan has already resulted in the restoration of the former British concessions in China, in the restoration of the many factories which had temporarily fallen under Japanese military control as the results of the hostilities, and other such developments.

These are but modest indications of the greater growth and development which are in store from China, once she is completely freed from Anglo-American influence and takes her place more completely in the partnership of mutually assisting nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The action of the Nanking Government, therefore, in sending Dr. Chu and his associates to Japan at this time to re-affirm Nanking's intention to cooperate with Japan in the determined conduct of the war and reconstruction is most timely and welcome.

This visit is particularly auspicious in that it augments the many interchanges of missions which have taken place recently among various countries of this part of the world. The present visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to Manchoukuo to extend the congratulations of His Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo is a notable example. The recent visit of President Wang Ching-wei to Manchoukuo for a similar purpose, the visit of Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo to Japan last March, and the visit of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol, former Premier of Thailand, to Japan last month have all helped to strengthen immeasurably the cooperation between the independent nations of East Asia which will enhance the welfare of each and all.

While our discordant and demoralized enemies call themselves the "United Nations," it is actually the members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which constitute the real United Nations. The visit of Dr. Chu Min-i and his suite is just another proof of that fact.

The Retirement of Governor-General Minami

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to General Jiro Minami, retiring Governor-General of Chosen, whose relinquishment of office was announced last week. In a post of unusual importance and difficulty at a time of unprecedented emergency, Governor-General Minami has acquitted himself with great honor. Following a line of distinguished predecessors which includes some of the greatest statesmen in the entire history of modern Japan—men like Prince Ito, the elder General Count Terauchi, father of the present commander-in-chief in the South, and Admiral Viscount Saito—General Minami has left a record which entitles him to a position of comparable distinction.

The achievements of General Minami are particularly notable in view of the special difficulties which attended his six years' term of office. First was a series of natural catastrophes which struck Chosen during his regime. The great floods of 1936 and 1938 and then the drought of 1939 would have broken a lesser man, but the way in which General Minami handled the problems created by these catastrophes only proved his sterling worth.

Then there were the unprecedented political and military problems which arose during his term of office. The outbreak of the China Affair, the Changkoufeng affair, and finally the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia naturally placed a tremendous burden on the governor-general of the Empire's keystone domain on the Continent. How brilliantly General Minami discharged his responsibilities can be seen in the notable measures which he instituted.

Among these measures are those which have resulted in the phenomenal expansion of industrial development in Chosen, making it an invaluable arsenal for the conduct of the war on the Continent. Similar in character are his measures for the increase in agricultural production which has made Chosen a veritable larder for the Empire at large. Even more spectacular has been his work in enabling Chosenese to volunteer in the Army, the satisfactory results of which have resulted in the decision to extend the universal military service system to Chosen in 1944 on exactly the same basis as in Japan Proper. The educational reform of 1938 which resulted in the final abolition of all distinction between the education of Chosenese and of those of original Japanese stock is particularly noteworthy. In view of the great disparity which existed between the educational conditions of Chosen and Japan at the time of the union of Chosen with Japan, the fact that this disparity has been bridged in such a relatively short time is a remarkable achievement.

In all these achievements of General Minami, it should be noted that the people of Chosen have been brought closer and closer to intimate participation in the affairs of the Empire until there has come to be no difference between the Chosenese and the subjects of Japan Proper. It marks the final recognition of the Chosenese as full-fledged members of the national family of Japan in every way. This welding of Japan Proper and Chosen into a single harmonious whole is Governor-General Minami's greatest achievement.

It should be remembered, at the same time, that the hearty cooperation of the people of Chosen, their wholesome understanding and appreciation of the aims and ideals of the Empire, in other words, the attitude of the Chosenese themselves has been responsible for the increasing privileges which have come to them. That the Chosenese showed this attitude to General Minami is a credit to both themselves and to General Minami.

On the occasion of his retirement to the dignity and comparative leisure of the Privy Council, General Minami takes with him the gratitude and laudation of the whole Empire.

A Year Ago Today

June 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

About 700 Chungking troops in Kaoai in Shansi Province were routed as the Japanese Forces continued their systematic mopping up operations in this area. The Japanese captured 300 prisoners, including several officers.

Meanwhile Japanese Naval aircraft bombed a suspension bridge on the Pepankiang River and scored several direct hits on the bridge. The bridge connects the highway between Kweiyang and Chengtu in Szechwan Province.

THAILAND'S HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS RELATED

Premier Pibul Adopts Decisive Measures to Reinforce Wartime Economic, Political Structures

By KEI JUJIOKA
(Sunday Mainichi)

In this present, great world crisis—a bombshell which, on the eighth of December, unexpectedly exploded, shocking the world into a numb, dazed state of bewilderment—nations have been bitterly shaken with the question, siding or neutrality? Resolutely turning aside the wily overtures of the Anglo-American nations, Thailand has emerged determinedly with the decision—"We are for Japan!"

To the foresight and resolution of her elderly statesman, Phya Phapol, and her distinguished Premier, Pibul Songgram, she owes the chance to attain her innermost desire, for through them her hope to become a leading power of Asia is steadily on its way toward recognition.

To the Minister Without Porfolio, Vanich Pananada, Thailand also owes much, for, as the head of the Thai Economic Mission, he is earnestly endeavoring to realize a Japan-Thai economic treaty to strengthen the already existing political and military treaties. Instrumental in concluding a new exchange rate agreement on April 21 and in assisting in the formulation of a basic trade treaty and a system of economics, which are expected to go into effect in the near future, he has done much toward strengthening the tie between his country and Japan.

Strategic Importance

The strengthening of these relationships, from the standpoint of the present hostilities, bears a significant importance, for the attitudes of both Thailand and French Indo-China, who occupy that strategically important peninsula, have much to do with the fate of the war. With regard to French Indo-China, Japan was able to conclude a common defense agreement in July of the past year, and this, together with the economic agreement in existence since May of the same year, has enabled her to secure a foothold in the south.

Yet, it was because of this agreement with French Indo-China that, through the unscrupulous misinformation by both America and England, Premier Pibul and others of the pro-Japanese faction met with opposition, which they, with difficulty, overcame. It was through these statesmen, that Thailand was at last able to cast aside the insinuations of those countries, see through their duplicity, and finally reach that decision—"Join hands with Japan and her cause!"

In the latter half of the nineteenth century up till the first of this century, Thailand was virtually hemmed in between British invasions from the west and those of the French from the east. These wholesale foreign encroachments upon unprotected territories were carefully staved off by Thailand. In that part of the world, where nearly all the countries have been subjugated to British or French control, it is to the credit of Thailand that she has somehow been able to maintain her independence.

Internally Menaced

However, despite her ability to ward off the clutches of England and France externally, internally she was seriously menaced by their encroachments upon her political and economic affairs. This was later further aggravated by the intrusion of American influence, and finally, to rid herself of these parasitic influences, she overthrew her former autocratic government, contaminated with western influence, and established, on June 23, 1932, under the guidance of the leaders of the revolutionary movement, Phya Phahol, and Premier Pibul, a new constitutional government.

Through these great men, who were so persistent in upholding their nationalistic diplomacy that they succeeded in not only regaining and maintaining the prestige and power of their nation but in abrogating, in November of 1936, all existing treaties, Thailand has been more than successful in smothering the Anglo-American influence and more than willing to cooperate with Japan in the formation of a Greater East Asia.

Japan-Thai relationships date as far back as 1615 when Nagamasa Yamada, samurai, fought for King Ayutenja (?) and who, through his bravery, was enshrined and then commemorated. From then until the declaration of the isolation policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate, there was a series of contacts and communications between these two countries.

In 1888, about two decades after the Restoration was inaugurated, breaking the silence of more than 200 years, a formal treaty of amity was concluded between the two countries, followed by the establishment of the Japanese legation in Bangkok, the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, under which Japan obtained extraterritorial rights in that country, then known as Siam. In March of 1924, however, this was abandoned at Siam's request, and under a revised treaty, Japan was granted residential and land ownership rights in that country.

Heroic Stand

Further enhancing the good-will between these two nations, was the stand that Thailand maintained at the historic session of the League of Nations. Against 50 odd nations of the world opposing Japan's policies in Manchuria, Thailand remained adamant, refusing to vote.

Ever since this chivalrous stand of Thailand, the relationships between these two countries have knitted closer together, not only through the conclusion of new treaties but through the exchange of economic and cultural missions.

Inevitable were the suspicions and uncertainty which were to breed in the minds of England, France, and the United States. With the aim of alienating the two countries, America and England became assertive and presumptuous in their diplomatic policies. Instigated by her Minister to Thailand, Josiah Crosby, and assisted by the American Minister, Hugh Grant, England tried, by means of economic blockades and forced sale of arms, to sever Thailand's relationships with Japan.

As if this were not enough, England tried in every way to block Japan's intermediary stand in settling the border-line dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China in the fall of 1940. It was through no fault of her own that Japan was finally able to formulate a compromise satisfactory to both parties concerned. It was also not her fault that for the first time the two countries exchanged ambassadors, that Thailand loaned to Japan the sum of 10,000,000 baht, that she agreed upon a large-scale export of rice to Japan.

This was the situation which existed between the two countries prior to the outbreak of the present hostilities—peaceful relationship not yet advanced to an actual showdown. The war had yet to be made a mutual cause. It was on that memorable eighth of December that Ambassador Teiji Tsubogami and Minister Futami saw Premier Pibul and reached an understanding which permitted the Japanese troops to pass through Thailand. It was only three days later that they received the assurance of a military alliance to be concluded in the immediate future.

Military Alliance

It was this military alliance, together with that of French Indo-China, which facilitated Japan's southward advance, and which in substance ran: (1) contracting parties shall endeavor to establish a new order in East Asia, firmly believing that it is the only means of bringing happiness and prosperity to these areas and for restoring and maintaining peace of the world; (2) they shall further endeavor to eliminate such forces bent upon its disturbance and against its realization; (3) in the event that either of the contracting parties shall declare war upon a country or countries, the other shall assist in every way politically, economically, and militarily; (4) that neither parties shall without the consent of the other enter into armistice or peace agreements; (5) said treaty shall continue for a period of ten years.

Following the conclusion of this treaty, Thailand, on January 25, declared war against the United States and England, simultaneously mobilizing 100,000 soldiers for the push toward Burma.

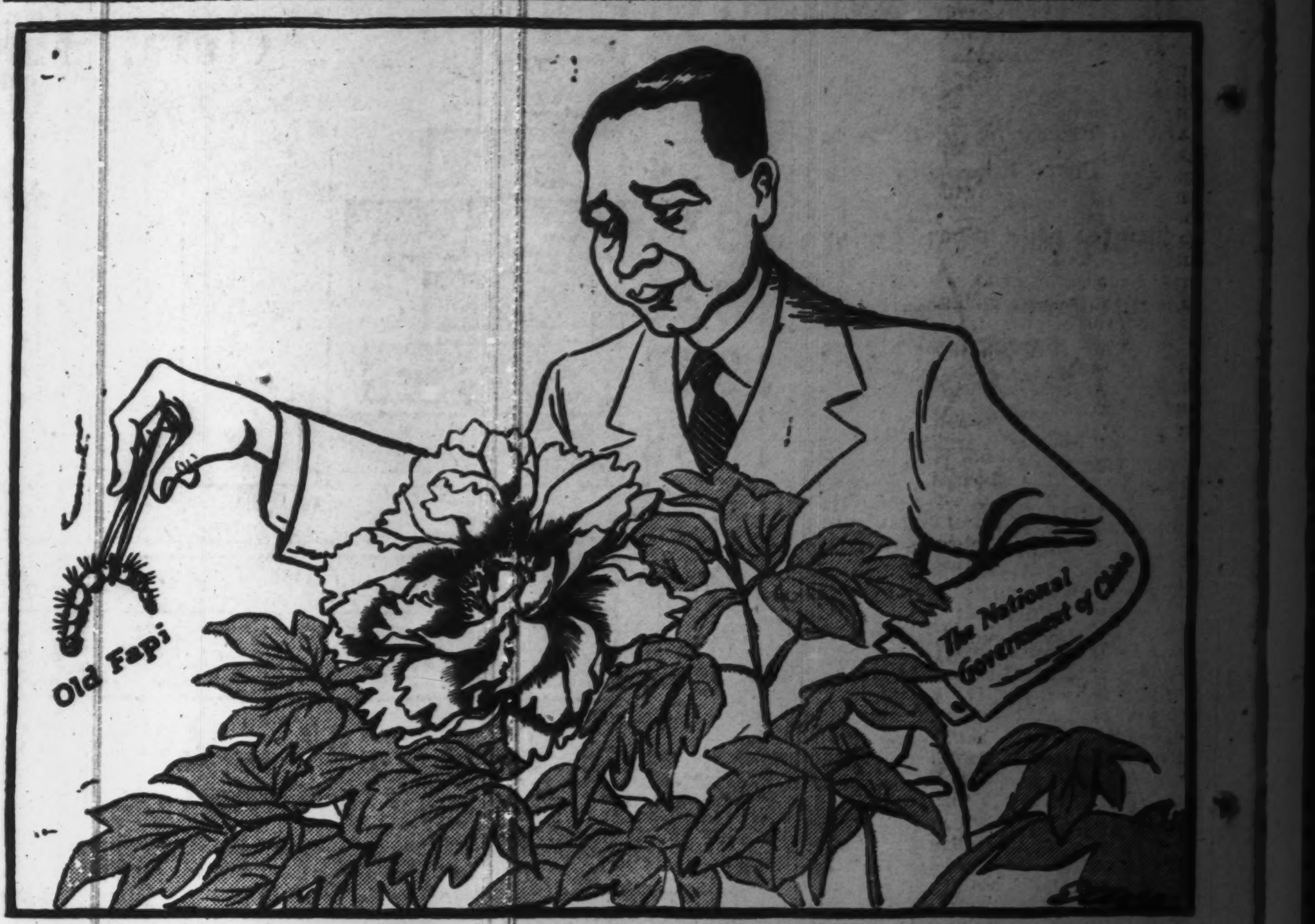
Economically, like Japan who had depended for about 80 per cent of her exports and imports from England and America, Thailand, who now looks for assistance in that field from Japan, was almost wholly dependent upon these two countries for her trade. Regarding the present rise of commodity prices in Thailand, which has resulted from the crippling of her trade and from shortage of materials and the over-issuance of her currency, she looks to Japan to assist her in enforcing her economic control. It is up to Japan to supply her with the necessary goods and to establish a central bank in Thailand to regulate the issuance of her currency. This, however, is much easier said than accomplished.

On February first of this year, she severed her baht from the pound exchange rate and established one in which her exchange rate of gold was based upon the United States gold purchasing price of 35 dollars for one ounce of gold, the London cross rate of $4.03, and 11 baht at one pound. Checked against the Japanese gold purchasing price of ¥3.80 per gram, the value of the baht had risen from the former rate of ¥125.66 to ¥155.70 for 100 baht. However, with the severance of her relationship with England and America, she could not promote her relationships with Japan upon the basis of those currencies alone; therefore on April 21, the two countries, after considering the situation from all economic and political angles, hit upon a happy medium for a exchange rate, linking the baht with the Japanese Yen.

It is also of interest to note the many meritorious acts which were passed by her present Parliament—an epochal taxation law, under which the former income tax rate has been doubled, an act to establish a central bank with a capital of 28,000,000 baht for stabilizing the money market, the creation of an industrial ministry to transform a country given only to supplying raw materials into an industrial and manufacturing country.

To Japan Thailand looks for cooperation in achieving her magnanimous objective, looks for assurance that she will emerge from the present critical situation a politically and economically independent nation, a power in establishing a new Co-Prosperity Sphere. And it is Japan's deepest wish that this friend and ally, who has so unselfishly and so willingly offered her cooperation in Japan's cause, shall not be disappointed or failed.

Picking Parasitic Caterpillar


Old Papi
The National Government of China

READERS IN COUNCIL

Bag on the Back

To the Editor:

"Every one carries two bags," goes an old saying, "one on his front filled with the faults of others, the other on his back filled with his own faults which he never sees."

All the satellite nations of America, including Britain, Chungking, Australia and others, are clamoring for money, food, tanks, planes and guns from America. The old dotard, Mr. Roosevelt, proudly declared that his Government shipped $677,000,000 worth of lease-lend articles to the Allied nations in April, and $3,835,000,000 worth since March, 1941.

Cry for Aid

While Dr. T. F. Chiang, spokesman of Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, appealed to Washington for shipments of more planes, saying "China needs more bombers and pursuit planes," Mr. Drakeford, Australian Minister for Aviation, clamored no less loudly for "more ships, and more stronger planes."

With voices crying for aid dinning in its ears, Washington is quite upset. No matter how hard United States munition factories operate, they cannot adequately meet the enormous demands of America's proteges. Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, previously declared: "It would be disastrous if the Allies were to quarrel among themselves about who could have the next airplane, the next gun, or tank."

Mr. Roosevelt is not aware that he is being squeezed by his foreign satellites. A large portion of the $3,835,000,000 lease-lend exports was shipped to Chungking. Now it is a public secret that through the lease-lend aid Chiang Kai-shek has amassed a multi-million fortune, all safely deposited in foreign banks so that he could make a flight for America and live there with his Madame Chiang happily.

Wanton Destruction

Not only that, at this very moment, there lie thousands of American-made trucks loaded with lease-lend goods all over the Burma road. The Chinese are unable to transport them to their doomed capital, and are wantonly burning them.

All the world knows that the crafty leaders of Chungking are interested only in their own personal gains. For after having received aid from the Americans, the Chungking regime recently issued a decree prohibiting the American and other foreign businessmen living in Chungking-controlled areas from continuing their commercial activities after the end of May. Normal means of livelihood will be denied to a great many American and other businessmen.

In the meantime, Radio San Francisco announced with glee how the Pacific War Council adopted a new slogan—"Japan for the Japanese." Mr. Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington, is quoted to have said that the new slogan meant that the Council policy was to push the Japanese back to their own island and keep them there.

Piece of Advice

It is a pity that the members of the Allied War-Breweries, Limited have no eyes on the back of their heads to see the contents of the bags on their backs, for they are filled with their own foul misdeeds. Mr. Nash should recall that his ancestors came to New Zealand, and deprived the native Maoris of their homes. The Allied warmongers should have adopted such slogans as "America for the American Indians," "Australia for the Australian tribesmen," "New Zealand for the Maoris," as the conference seems to have been held to make slogans rather than war plans.

The Americans are suffering from a boomerang of the inhuman policy their Government leaders have taken toward the Japanese farmers who have been driven into desert regions. The American people can no longer enjoy delicious salads even in the first class restaurants because the Japanese farmers who were the main producers of vegetables cannot supply them with lettuce.

If the members of the Allied War-Breweries, Ltd., could see how much rubbish there is in the bags on their backs, and see things from the point of view of other people, the world would have been spared of the tragedy of the war.

H. H.

June 2, 1942

LIFE AND HABITS OF NEGRITOS IN PHILIPPINE ISLES STUDIED

Inhabitants Described as Peaceful Race of People, Have No Superstitions

From the viewpoint of the anthropologist, the little Negritos of the Philippine mountains are one of the world's most important peoples. Some of the rationalists say that they probably date from the fabled golden age in the history of mankind.

When he came to the Philippines he was a lowlander. He knew nothing about navigation, however; he came here long ago by way of the land bridges then existing. After him came the Indonesians, who were warlike and had gods and priests and notions of property; so the newcomers drove the Negrito into the highlands.

In Highlands

Just as he left the lowlands, the Negrito is found in the highlands today. If he has a spear, it is a borrowed one, for his native weapons are the bow and arrow. He respects property in chattels, he does not steal his brother's bow; but he has no fixed abode and resorts but little to the sown field. He has never made a boat, never learned even to swim, and will go around the headwaters of a shallow stream rather than wade across it. He barters for rice, salt and flamboyant muslins, exchanging for them wax, honey and resins, rattans and similar products of the mountain forests. His alleged depredations upon lowland settlements are of an extremely dubious character, more probably they are reprisals undertaken to return to his family members who have been stolen or enticed away.

He is not aggressive, has no thought of wars of conquest, and only desires to be let alone in his habitat, where he has learned to keep his wants simple and to supply them from the marts of nature. The social unit among Negritos is the family, there is no tribal organization strictly speaking; but elders enjoy the respect and obedience of the young because they are wise in the lore of nature. Negritos are monogamous, the wife quite on a level with the husband.

Constancy Prevails

Marital constancy prevails, and marriages are of course natural romantic affairs with the broader laws of consanguinity observed. If the sanctity of a Negrito's home has been violated, the wronged husband takes one bow shot at the offender. True, it is usually curtains for the offender, but if it does not prove fatal no further revenge is sought and the man with the unfortunate aim moves away to leave the adulterers in peace. There is no feud, no further aftermath. The avenging arrow is never poisoned; but the Negrito knows how to poison his arrow points, and resorts to such arrows to bring down the fleeing deer which would otherwise escape him. The dog is his only domestic animal, which he uses in the chase. He is fond of fish, which he shoots from the stream bank, accurately calculating the deflection of light in the water. His bow is made of palma brava. Very strong men have been astonished at their inability to flex a bow which the Negrito flexes with apparent ease.

According to researches recently made by Belgian priests endeavoring to establish missions among the Negritos, these people are free from the benighted superstitions afflicting other primitives of the Philippines. To the Negrito the thunder's roll and the lightning's flash are but natural phenomena, as are the coming and going of life among mankind and animals, as well as plants.

He has no chronicles, even his spoken vocabulary is extremely stinted, and therefore it isn't known definitely whether he brought a god to the mountains with him or not. It is probable that he didn't; if he did, he abandoned him as excess baggage.

"What becomes of the good man when he dies?" was asked of an old Negrito.

"He is buried."

"What becomes of the bad man?"

"He too is buried."

But it was hard for the Negrito to comprehend what was meant by good and bad; he had no criterion by which to judge, having no estates, all men were alike, with the same duties, and it was unheard-of that they should filch each other's bows and arrows or plunder one another's game. In other words, the Negrito still remains on the thither side of agriculture, to say nothing of the industrial age.

Negritos wander, seeking game and forest products. Making camp, they build a fire and bed down in the ashes; they also build simple shelters of sticks and grasses. Children are nude, elders wear breechclouts. It is a proof of the Negrito's freedom from superstition to say that his clouts, when he has not traded for them in the lowlands, are contrived from the bark of the balete tree, which he knows how to cure and make soft and pliable. The balete is well known to be an object of terror to other peoples, it begins as a vine and ends by choking out the parent tree and forming a repelling and grotesque object in nature.

In the minds of the Negrito's neighbors it is the abode of malevolent spooks who must be propitiated before you dare pass it on the lonesome trail, but to the Negrito it is only the source of his apparel, and he hacks off large segments of its bark without once saying by your leave. So far, then, is he back in the long and turbid history of mankind that he is born to live his cycle and pass into the shallow graves he makes for his dead without a question as to what it is all about and without the slightest misgiving. He feasts when game is plenty, and famishes when it is scarce; but he asks no god to supply it, and feels his native ingenuity sufficient to cope with the exigencies of nature.

Is he a survival from the golden age? Did such an age exist? Scientists must wrestle it out, at present the question divides them. Whatever the outcome, the fact remains that the Philippines today are an immense laboratory for the anthropologist, equipped with living specimens in plentiful numbers, and every age of the world may be studied in the most accurate detail. But as roads invade the natural isolation of the many tribes and peoples, the circumstances surrounding their lives will tend to be modified by intercommunication, and the time therefore to make the study is the present.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XII, No. 4 dated May 28, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen: illustrated. The Weekly is featured by a 14-page supplement, containing the full text of the Premier's Speech, the Foreign Minister's Speech, the War Minister's Speech, the Navy Minister's Speech, and the Finance Minister's Speech delivered at the historic 80th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet held on May 27. Feature articles of the Weekly are Japan, Movie Center of New East Asia, Movie's Role in Culture, Musical Activities in Wartime, Color Printer in South Seas, and Bunraku, Puppet Play of Japan.

Toyo Keizai, No. 2,023 dated May 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: To Revise the Price of Mineral Products, Decisive Fight and Long-Term War, the Reorganized Bank of Japan, Britain's Straitened Wartime Finances, and Farming Colonists in Manchoukuo.